

FACTS



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Erie County Commission on
the Status of Women*

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FACTS



Facts About Women in Erie County, New York

Published by the
Erie County Commission on the Status of Women

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Erie County Commission on the Status of Women



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The activities of the Commission include:

- Managing the online TALENT BANK for the placement of women on public, not-for-profit and for-profit boards. Access is available through our website at www.erie.gov/csw.
- Supporting the development of community-based programs to gain seats for women on public sector boards.
- Facilitating a plan to support a coordinated community response to family violence in Erie County.
- Supporting the attainment of economic self-sufficiency for women.
- Providing the public with information, publications and forums on issues of concern to women.
- Convening the Women's Action Coalition (WAC), established by the Commission to provide a forum for more than 100 local women's organizations, which emphasizes networking, collaboration and legislative advocacy.

Erie County Commission on the Status of Women



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Executive Summary

Facts About Women in Erie County covers a broad range of issues concerning women in Erie County. Whenever possible, current statistics were compared to previous information and to national data. A great deal of the available data comes from the 1990 and 2000 U.S. Census reports*. Seven topic areas are addressed in this report. One chapter is devoted to each area.

Changes over time in various indicators for which data is provided can help us to understand the women of Erie County and aid in projecting future needs. The following are trends and patterns noted by the Commission:

General Demographics

- Females in Erie County continue to make up more than half of the population of the county with a 52.4% concentration in 1990 and 52.2% in 2000. The largest segment of the female population, with 15.2%, was between 40 and 49 years of age in 2000. Nearly 81% of the county's females are white, followed by 13.3% African-American, 3.3%, Hispanic; 1.4% Asian and 0.6% Native American. A racial group new to the Census in 2000 for persons "of two or more races" included 1.3% of Erie County's females.
- Of Erie County's total population of 950,265, those living below the poverty level in 2000 numbered 119,529 or 12.6%, of whom 68,189 were female or 57%.
- Ninety-three percent of all homeless families are headed by women.

FACTS



Executive Summary continued

Women in the Labor Force

- The percentage of women in the total labor force in Erie County was higher - 49% than nationally – 46% in 2000.
- The percentage of all women over age 16 in the labor force in Erie County has increased from 54.3% in 1990 to 57.1% in 2000.
- The racial composition of the female work force in Erie County in 2000 was: 83.3% white; 11.9% African-American; 2.4% Hispanic/Latina and 1.2% Asian.
- The percentage of mothers in the labor force who have children under the age of 6 has increased from 57.5% in 1990 to 64.2% in 2000.
- The percentage of women with children under age 6 *not* in the labor force increased from 22.9% in 1990 to 30.3% in 2000.
- According to the 2000 Census data, on both the national and county level, men earned significantly more than women. Men's national median salary for full-time workers was \$37,057 and women's was \$27,194. In Erie County, the disparity was greater with men earning a median salary of \$38,703 and women, \$26,510.
- The overall educational attainment for women in Erie County in nearly all racial groups has grown between 1990 and 2000 with the greatest increases marked by those achieving graduate and professional degrees: white women, from 7.1% in 1990 to 10% in 2000, followed by Hispanic/Latina women with 6.1% in 1990 to 8.2% in 2000.

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Executive Summary continued

Women, Work and Family

- According to the U.S. Office of Personnel Management, 59% of eligible employees who could benefit from the Family Medical Leave Act (FMLA) reported in a 2000 survey that they had never heard of it. Only a small percentage of eligible employees take advantage of the leave of absence because it is unpaid and they state that they cannot afford lost wages.
- As of October 2003, there were 772 licensed child care providers in Erie County, of which 674 were full-day.
- The number of accredited child care providers has increased since 1999, from 19 to 52 (of the 772 licensed providers).
- In Erie County, there was a demand for 73,526 child care slots in 2003 while the known number of slots is 26,978. The demand exceeds the supply by 3.7 children for every slot available.
- Child care for an infant in Erie County costs, on average, about \$6,350 over a 50-week period, the equivalent of 20.55% of the average income of a two-parent family.

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Executive Summary continued

Women and Violence

- In 1999, 84% of all domestic violence victims were female in New York State.
- Friends or family members of the victims committed 63% of all reported domestic violence acts in New York State (2000).
- In 2000, Erie County had a domestic violence incidence rate of 95 per 100,000 as compared to the average of 114 per 100,000 among all counties in New York State.
- Seventy more reports of rape and/or sexual assault were made in 2001 (304 reports) than in 2000 (234 reports) in Erie County.

Women and Government

- While 54.2% of Erie County's registered voters were women in May 2003, according to the Erie County Board of Elections, their representation is not reflected in elective office.
- Women hold 13.3% of municipal executive offices within Erie County.
- Female representation within legislative bodies is as follows: New York State Legislature, 22%; Erie County Legislature, 24%; city council members, 17%; town board members, 27%; village trustees, 17%.
- Twelve of the 45 legislative bodies within Erie County had no representation by women in elective office as of August 2003. Women held the elected majority by one seat on three town boards.
- Female representation in elected seats on school boards for the districts within Erie County is 43%.

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Executive Summary continued

- It has been noted in a 2002 report by the Erie County Commission on the Status of Women that just 995 of the 3,099, or 32.1%, of municipal appointed board seats were held by women within Erie County. Representation of women decreased further on Planning Boards, Zoning Boards, and Assessment Boards of Review -18.5% and on paid boards -17.5%.
- Of the 88 judges elected to municipal courts within Erie County, 15 were women – 17% as of September 2003.

Women's Health

- The leading cause of death for women in Erie County was cardiovascular disease, at a rate of 479.4 per 100,000, compared to the U.S. rate of 352.7 per 100,000 in 2000. Of all deaths from cardiovascular disease in Erie County in 2000, 55% were women.
- Lung cancer was the leading cause of cancer deaths in women in Erie County with an overall mortality rate of 64.7 per 100,000 in 2000.
- The number of AIDS cases in females in Erie County is relatively small as compared to the nation. Of the 239 new AIDS cases diagnosed in Erie County between 2000 and 2002, 61 (25.5%) were females. The greatest concern regarding AIDS in Erie County is in the African-American community. As of 2002, of the 197 females living with AIDS, 109 were African-American.
- Of the 11,237 total births to women in Erie County in 2000, 3,275 or 29.1% were to mothers 30 to 34 years of age—the highest percentage of births to women of all age groups.
- Teen births have declined in Erie County by 22.2% from 1990 to 2000. Births to mothers under 20 accounted for 9.6% of the total births to women of all age groups in 2000.

FACTS



Executive Summary continued

- The rate of women receiving prenatal care in Erie County declined between 1990 and 2000. In 1990, 83% of Erie County women received prenatal care, compared to 75.8% of women nationwide. In 2000, 74.5% of Erie County women received prenatal care, compared to 83.2% nationally.
- The percentage of low birth weight babies rose from 6.8% of all births in Erie County in 1990 to 8.2% in 2000. Despite these trends, the infant mortality rate in Erie County has dropped by 1% in this same time frame.
- About 10% of all Erie County residents had no health insurance coverage in 2000; 40% of those uninsured were children.

Women and Criminal Justice

- Out of the total 63,749 New York State prison population, 2,996 inmates were women, or 4.7%, in 2003.
- The percentage of incarcerated women declined by 9% between 1995 and 2000 following a dramatic increase of 148% from 1985 to 1990, attributed by criminal justice officials to the emergence of crack cocaine production.
- The racial makeup of New York State's female inmates in 2003 was reported as: 50.3% African-American; 29.9% Hispanic/Latina; and 17.7% white.
- In January of 2003, 59.2% of all incarcerated women in New York State were mothers with an average of two children.
- A total of 6,765 teens were in the Persons In Need of Supervision (PINS) program in Erie County between June 2000 and May 2003. Of these teens, 3,296 (48.7%) were female.

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Executive Summary continued

- The percentage of girls in PINS has decreased slightly over the last three years from: 49.9% in 2000-01; 49.2% in 2001-02; and 47.1% in 2002-03. Yet, over half of out-of-home placements (52%) were female as of May 2003.
- Women are significantly under-represented in law enforcement careers in municipal police departments throughout Erie County, totaling 234 out of the 1,777 full-time sworn police personnel or 13% overall.

*Data from the 1990 and 2000 Census reports was compiled from 1989 and 1999 records, respectively.

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Introduction

The purpose of **Facts About Women in Erie County** is to provide reliable information regarding the status of Erie County women in 2003 to community leaders and the general public. The Erie County Commission on the Status of Women has organized the data of this report into seven topic areas: general demographics, women in the labor force, work and family, women and violence, women and government, women's health, women and criminal justice.

A great deal of available data comes from the 1990 and 2000 Census reports*. Whenever possible, current statistics were compared to previous information and to national data. While many types of information or social indicators may not have been included, the data presented provides a snapshot in time into the lives of the women in this county.

With this report, the Erie County Commission on the Status of Women seeks to highlight patterns and trends that impact women's lives. We encourage community leaders to use this data when making decisions that will enhance the lives of women in Erie County.

*Data from the 1990 and 2000 Census reports was compiled from 1989 and 1999 records, respectively.

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Chapter 1 *General Demographics*

Erie County Commission on the Status of Women



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Erie County General Demographics

More than half of the population of Erie County is women, with the male/female ratio remaining nearly the same since the 1990 Census. According to the 2000 Census, 52.2% of the Erie County's total population of 950,265 was female and 47.8% male. Erie County's three largest minority groups and their percentage of the total population – including males and females were: African-American, 13%; Hispanic/Latino, 3.3%; and Asian, 1.5%.

The largest age group for women was ages 40 to 49 representing 15.2% of the total female population. The median age for women in Erie County was 39.6 in 2000.

There were fewer married people living in Erie County in 2000 than in 1990. Census data for 2000 showed declines by both men and women in the "married" category. The percentage drop for married men was 3.4% since 1990 and for women, 2.1%. Percentages of women who were in the "never married" category dropped by 2.7%, from 28.8% in 1990 to 26.1% in 2000. The percentage of never married men decreased by less than 1%.

The Census Bureau defines the poverty threshold according to size and makeup of a household. A person living alone in 2002 was considered to be living in poverty if income was \$9,359 or less; for a household of three, including one child, it was \$14,480.

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Erie County General Demographics continued

In 2000, of Erie County's total population of 950,265, those living below the poverty level numbered 119,529 (or 12.6%), of whom 68,189 were female (or 57%). Poverty statistics show a decline from 1990 to 2000 in all categories in Erie County. The number of all families living in poverty decreased by 5.9% from 23,957 in the 1990 Census to 22,540 in 2000. The number of single female householders with children under 18 living in poverty decreased by 6.5% from 14,401 to 13,469 in 2000.

The "Sandwich Generation" has evolved in the nation and in Erie County due in part to higher life expectancy. The greatest proportion of the population to fall into this category – those who find themselves caring for elderly parents and dependent children, simultaneously – are baby boomers age 45 to 55. An estimated 14% of the total population in Erie County falls into this category, with 75% of all caregivers reported to be women.

Another growing phenomenon is grandparents raising grandchildren. According to the 2000 Census, nationally 6.3% of children under 18 (4.5 million) were living with their grandparents. In Erie County, 6,735 grandparents (some single, some married couples) reported they were responsible for raising their grandchildren under 18 years of age.

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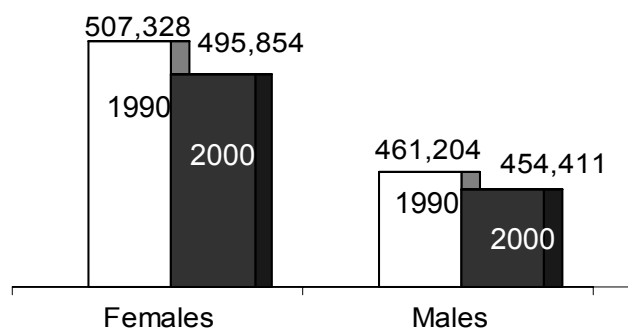
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Total Population

The ratio of males to females has remained fairly consistent between the Census years of 1990 and 2000. Females represented 52.2% of Erie County's population, in 2000 and males, 47.8%. In 1990, females represented 52.4% of Erie County's population and males 47.6%.

Erie County's Population by Gender 1990 & 2000



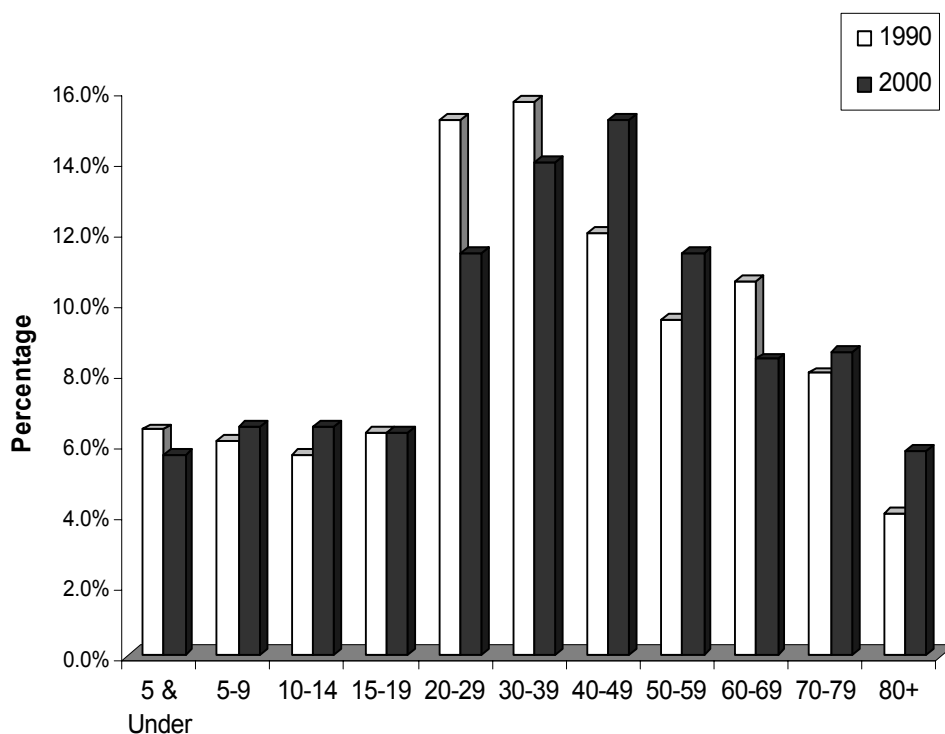
Source: DP-1 Profile of General Demographic Characteristics: 2000 Census, Data Set: Census Summary File 3 (SF 3) 100 - Percent Data; DP-1 Profile of General Demographic Characteristics: Erie County, Data Set: Census 1990 Summary Tape File 3 (STF 3) 100 - Percent Data.

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Age Distribution of Females

The following chart shows the age distribution of females in Erie County in 1990 and 2000. The highest populated age group of women in 1990 consisted of those between 30 and 39. The same group of women remained the largest populated age group 10 years later making 40-49 the largest populated age group in 2000—15.2% of the total population of females. The median age for females in Erie County was 39.6 in 2000.



Source: QT-P1, Age Groups and Sex: 2000, Data Set: Census 2000 Summary File 4, Geographic Area: Erie County, NY; QT-P1A, Age and Sex for the Total Population: 1990, Data Set: 1990 Summary Tape File 1, Geographic Area: Erie County NY

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Racial & Ethnic Background

The following racial/ethnic categories are given by the Census: white (non-Hispanic), black, AIAN (American Indian Alaskan Native), other, Hispanic, Asian, and two or more. Of these racial/ethnic groups, the largest group of women in 2000 was white (non-Hispanic) at 80.7%, followed by black 13.3%, and Hispanic 3.3%. This same trend was evidenced in 1990.

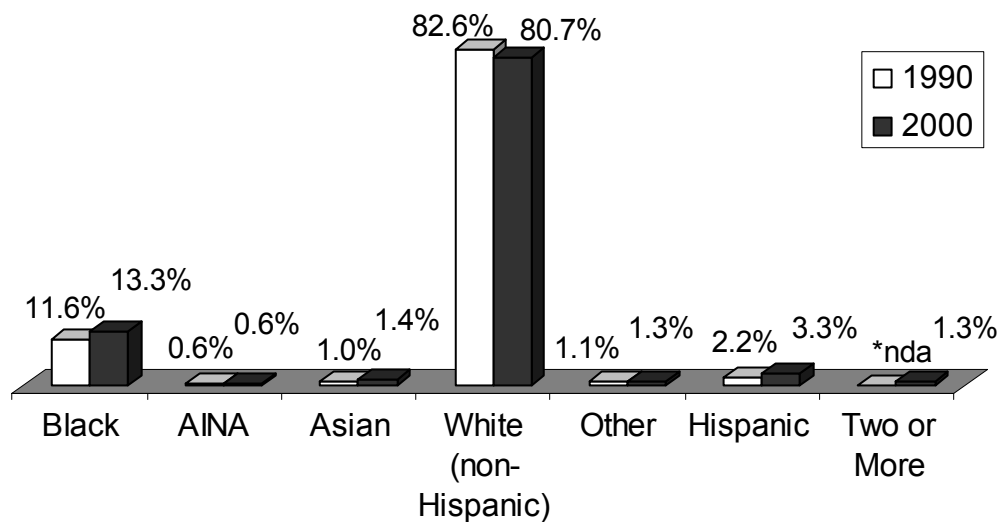
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Racial & Ethnic Background continued

Racial/ Ethnic Background of Females in Erie County: 1990 vs. 2000



*nda (no data available) - the category "two or more races" was introduced in the 2000 Census, no data is available for this category in 1990.

Source: Census 2000, Detailed Tables, QT-P1B,C,D,F,G, Age and Sex: 2000 Summary Tape File 1 (STF1) 100% Data.
P12 Sex by Age, Data Set: Census 2000 Summary File 1 (SF 1) 100 - Percent Data, Geographic Area: Erie County, NY.;
P001 Persons (Universal), Data Set: 1990 Summary Tape File 1 (STF 1) 100 - Percent Data.

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Marital Status*: 1990 & 2000

The following chart describes the marital status of men and women in Erie County in the last two Census years. The chart indicates that higher percentages of men than women are found in both the “single” (never married) and “married” categories. Women are more likely than men to be separated, widowed or divorced.

Marital Status	1990		2000	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Never Married	27.2%	33.6%	26.1%	31.8%
Married	48.1%	55%	48.7%	55.2%
Separated	2.5%	2.0%	2.5%	2.0%
Widowed	14.4%	3.4%	13.3%	3.4%
Divorced	7.8%	6.0%	9.4%	7.7%

* population 15 years and older

Source: P027, Sex by Marital Status, Data Set: 1990 Summary Tape File 3 (STF3) -Sample Data, Geographic Area: Erie County, NY; QT-P18, Marital Status by Sex, Unmarried Partner Households and Grandparents as Caregivers, 2000, Data Set: Census 2000 Summary File 4, Geographic Area: Erie County, NY

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Poverty Status by Race/Ethnicity

In 2000, of the 119,529 people living the below poverty level*, the percentages by racial/ethnic groups in Erie County were: 47% white (non-Hispanic); 32.2% African-American; 9% Hispanic/Latino; 4.6% some other race; 3.4% two or more races; 2.4% Asian; and 1.4% American Indian Alaskan Native.

Poverty Status by Racial/Ethnic Background in Erie County 2000

Race/Ethnicity	Number	Percent
White	56,134	47.0%
African-American	38,530	32.2%
Hispanic	10,729	9.0%
Asian	2,859	2.4%
AIAN	1,701	1.4%
Two or More Races	4,063	3.4%
Some Other Race	5,513	4.6%
Total Population Living Below Poverty Level	119,529	100%

*See pg.124 for U.S. Census Bureau definition of poverty status

Source: P159B, C, D, F, G, H, I Poverty Status in 1999 by Age, Data Set: Census 2000 Summary File 3 (SF 3)- Sample Data.

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Poverty Status by Race/Ethnicity continued

In 1990, of the 124,266 persons living below poverty, the percentage of persons living below the poverty level by racial/ethnic group in Erie County were: 53.7% white (non-Hispanic); 31.8% African-American; 7% Hispanic/Latino; 4.5% other race; 1.6% Asian; and 1.4% American Indian Alaskan Native.

Poverty Status by Racial/Ethnic Background in Erie County 1990

Race/Ethnicity	Number	Percent
White	66,756	53.7%
African-American	39,531	31.8%
Hispanic	8,653	7.0%
Asian	1,973	1.6%
AIAN	1,750	1.4%
Other Race	5,603	4.5%
Total Population Living Below Poverty Level	124,266	100%

*Two or More Races and Some Other Race were included in the "Other Race" category in the 1990 Census.

Source: P119 Status in 1989 by Race by Age, Data Set: 1990 Summary Tape File 3 (STF 3) – Sample Data. Geographic Area: Erie County, NY

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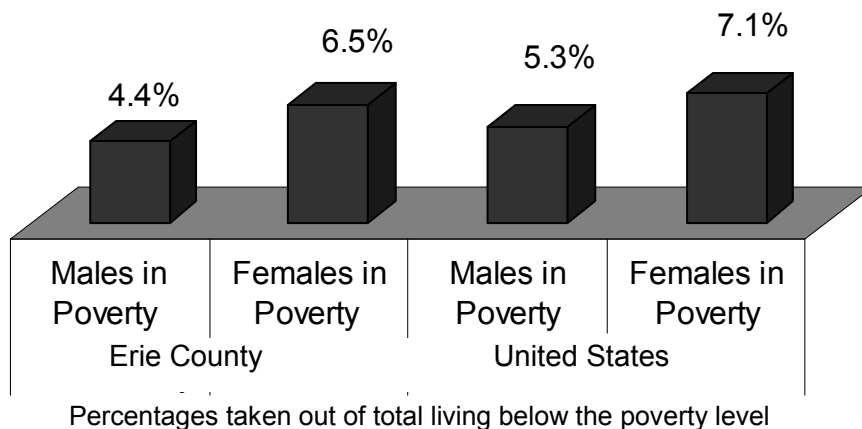


Females in Poverty

According to the 2000 Census Supplementary Survey, over a 12-month span, an estimated 1.4% more females than males were living below the poverty level in Erie County and 1.8% more females than males were living below the poverty level in the United States.

Two years later, according to the 2002 American Community Survey, the percentage of females living below the poverty level in Erie County over a 12-month span rose to 2.1% more than males, while the percentage of females living below the poverty level compared to males nationwide remained the same at 1.8%.

Income in Past 12 Months Below Poverty Level, Erie County vs. U.S. 2002



Source: P114 Poverty Status in the Past 12 Months by Sex and Age For Whom Poverty Status is Determined, Data Set: 2002 American Community Survey Tables; P114 Poverty Status in the Past 12 Months by Sex and Age For Whom Poverty Status is Determined, Data Set: Census 2000 Supplementary Survey Summary Tables (United States and Erie County).

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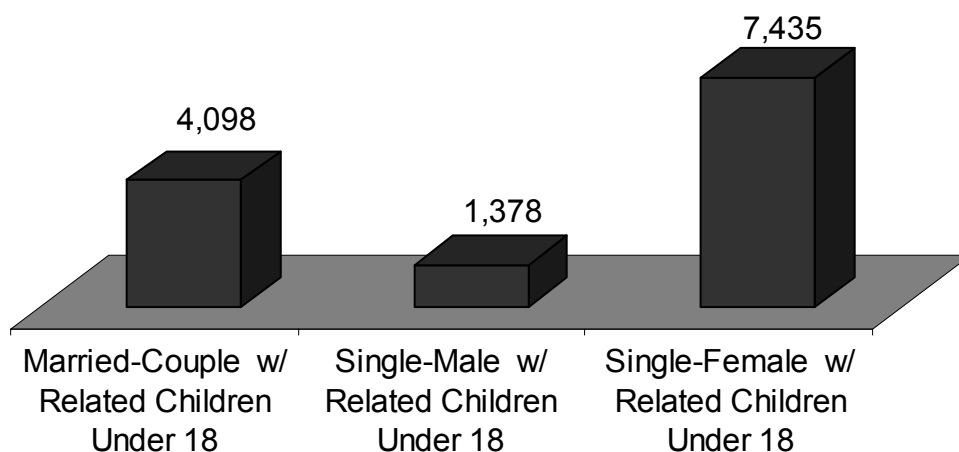
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Females in Poverty continued

Single women with related children under age 18 living below the poverty level remain as the dominant group of all family types living in poverty since the 1990 Census. In 2002, there were 3,337 more single women with related children under age 18 living in poverty than married couple families with related children under age 18 living in poverty and 6,057 more single women with related children under 18 living in poverty than single men with related children under age 18 living in poverty.

Income in Past 12 Months Below Poverty Level by Marital Status in Erie County, 2002



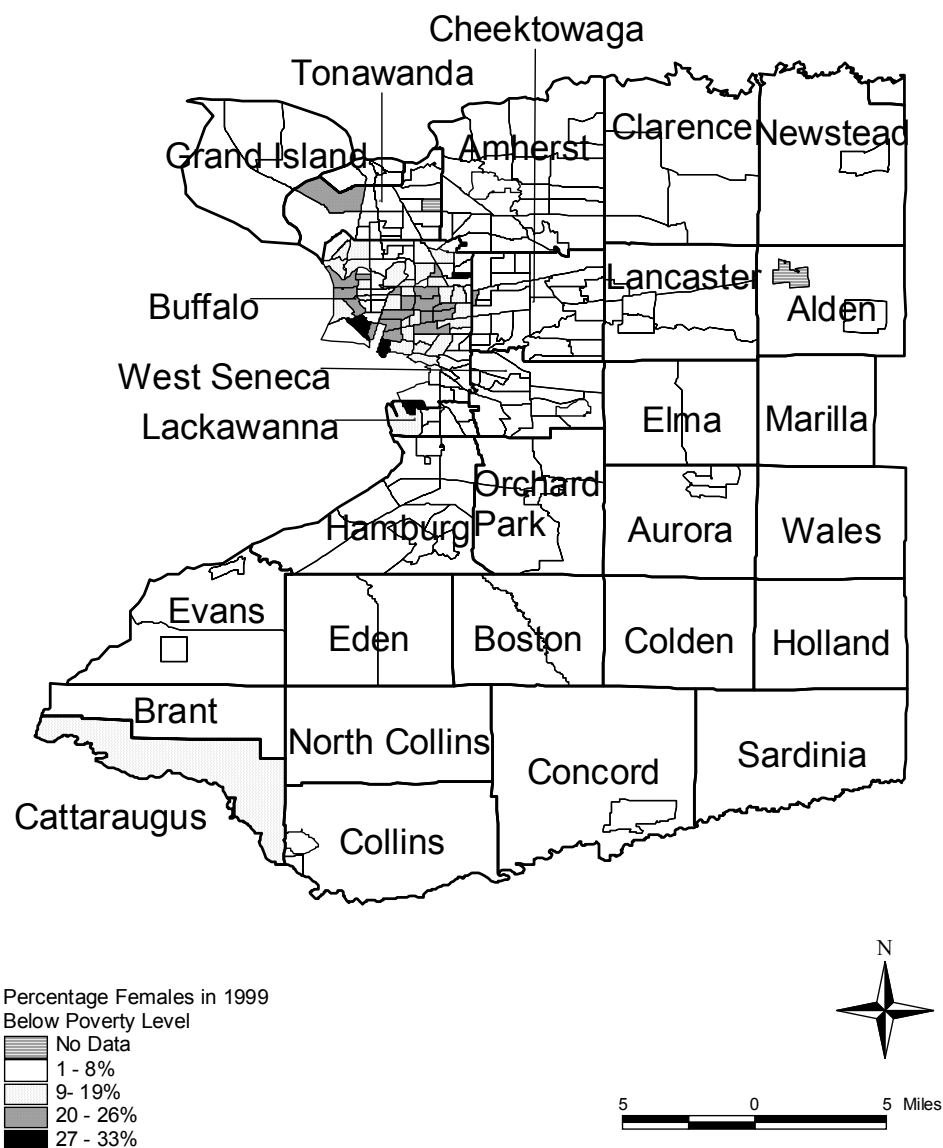
Source: P116 Poverty Status in the Past 12 Months of Families by Family Type by Presence of Related Children Under 18 Years by Age of Related Children, Data Set: 2002 American Community Survey Summary Tables, U.S. Census Bureau.

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Percentage of Females Below Poverty Level in 1999 Erie County, New York



Source: Census 2000, P34, Family Type by Presence and Age of Own Children Geographic Area: Erie County by Census Tract

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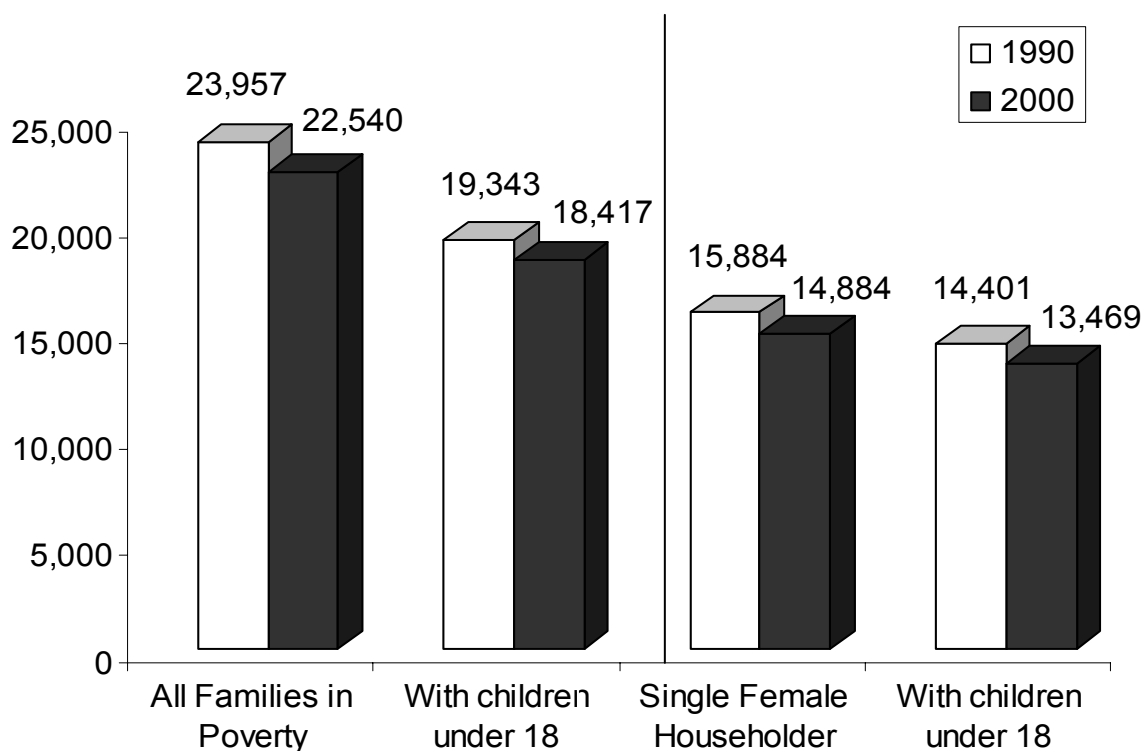
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Families in Poverty

In 2000, 22,540 families were living in poverty. Of these families, 13,469 (59.8%) were single female householders with children under 18. This represents a 6.5% decrease since 1990, when 14,401(60.1%) single female householders with children under 18 were living in poverty.

Families Living in Poverty, Erie County, NY



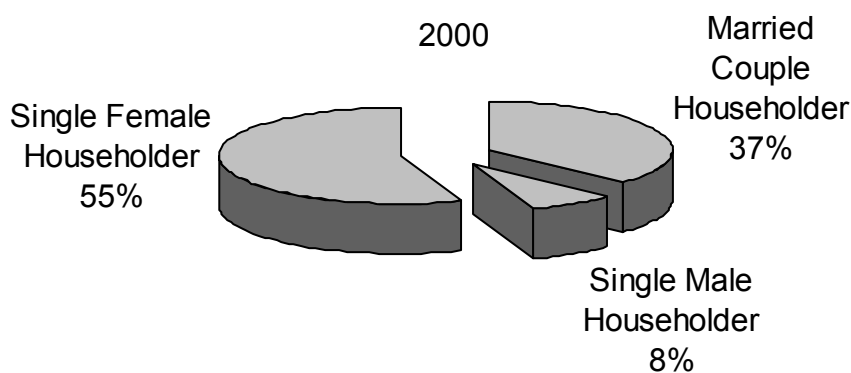
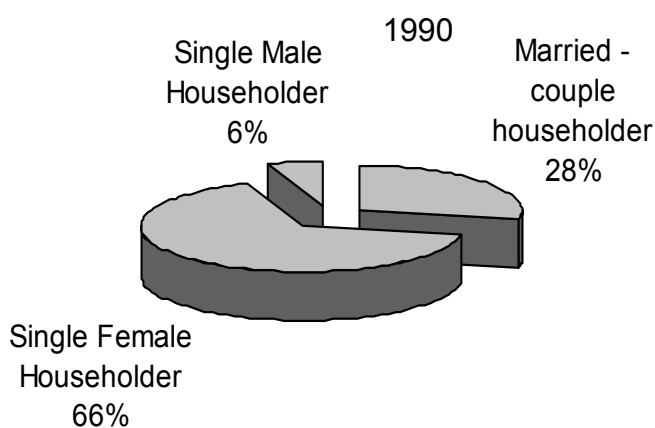
Source: QT-P35, Poverty Status in 1999 of Families and Non-family Householders: 2000, Data Set: Census 2000 Summary File 4, Geographic Area: Erie County, NY; DP-4, Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990, Data Set: 1990 Summary Tape File 3, Geographic Area: Erie County, NY

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Families in Poverty continued

Who's Living in Poverty (1990 and 2000)



Source: P127 Poverty Status in 1989 by Age of Householder by Household Type, Data Set: 1990 Summary Tape File 3 (STF3) - Sample Data, Erie County, New York; Census Table P89 Poverty Status in 1999 by Age and Household Type, Data Set: Census 2000 Summary File 3 (SF3)- Sample Data

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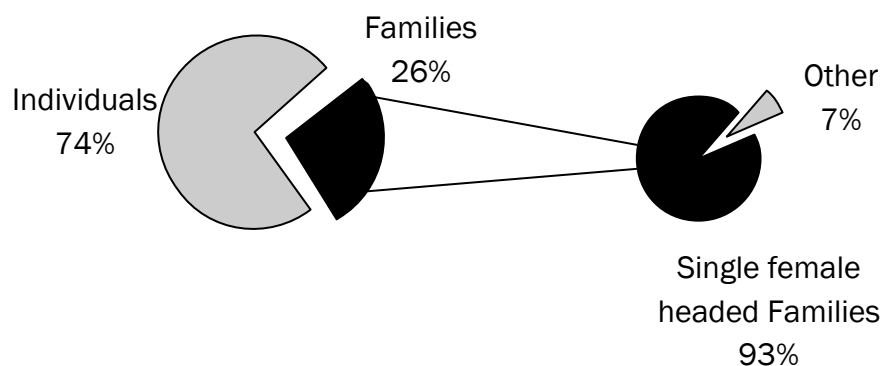


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Homelessness

The Erie County Commission on Homelessness reports that approximately 2,100 individuals are homeless each night in Erie County. Forty-four percent of those utilizing homeless services (shelters, temporary facilities, etc.) work full time or part time and are simply unable to cover all of their expenses. Finding affordable housing, in particular, is a problem for many low-wage workers; paying \$500 a month (the average cost of an apartment in Buffalo, NY) leaves a minimum wage worker with about \$324 for food, clothing, and transportation for themselves and their family. Of those homeless on a given night, 26% are families and 93% of all homeless families are headed by mothers. Of all segments of the homeless population, the percentage of homeless families is rising the fastest.



Source: Erie County Commission on Homelessness: Homelessness in Erie County and Little Known Facts About Local Homelessness 2002

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Female-Headed Households

In both 1990 and 2000, single female-headed households represented 13.3% of the total households in Erie County. The percentage of single female-headed households for all racial/ethnic groups increased between 1990 and 2000. The largest proportion of single female-headed householders were African-American women at 23% of all African-American householders in 1990 and 39.2% in 2000, followed by Hispanic/Latina women at 22.4% of all Hispanic/Latina householders in 1990 and 33.7% in 2000.

There is a clear overlap in Census tracts characterized by concentrations of both women in poverty and female-headed households. There are higher percentages of female-headed households than women in poverty.

Source: U.S. Census 1990, Detailed Tables, P020, Race of Householder by Household type and Presence and Age of Own Child; U.S. Census 2000, Detailed Tables, P34B,C,D,E,A,G,H,I, Family Type by Presence and Age of Own Children

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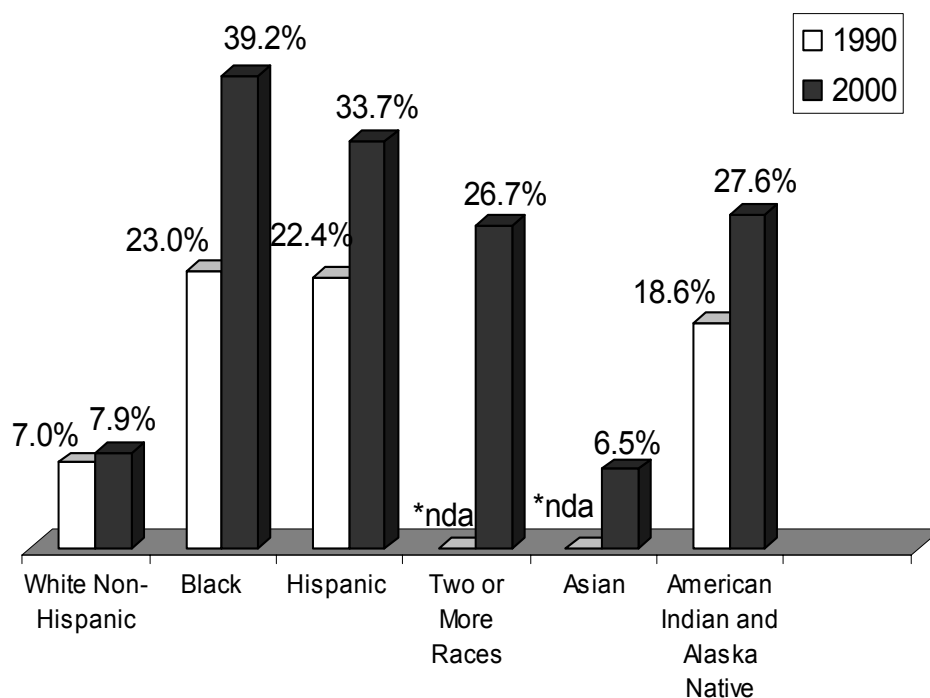


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Female-Headed Households continued

Percentage* of All Households in Each Race/Ethnicity Headed by Females with Children Under 18 in 1990 & 2000



*% of female-headed householders with children under 18 for each race/ethnicity as a % of the total number of householders with children under 18 for each race/ethnicity.

*nda -the 2000 Census identifies the racial category "Asian" as an individual race. In the 1990 Census, this category appeared as Asian/ Pacific Islander. Two or More races not included in 1990 Census.

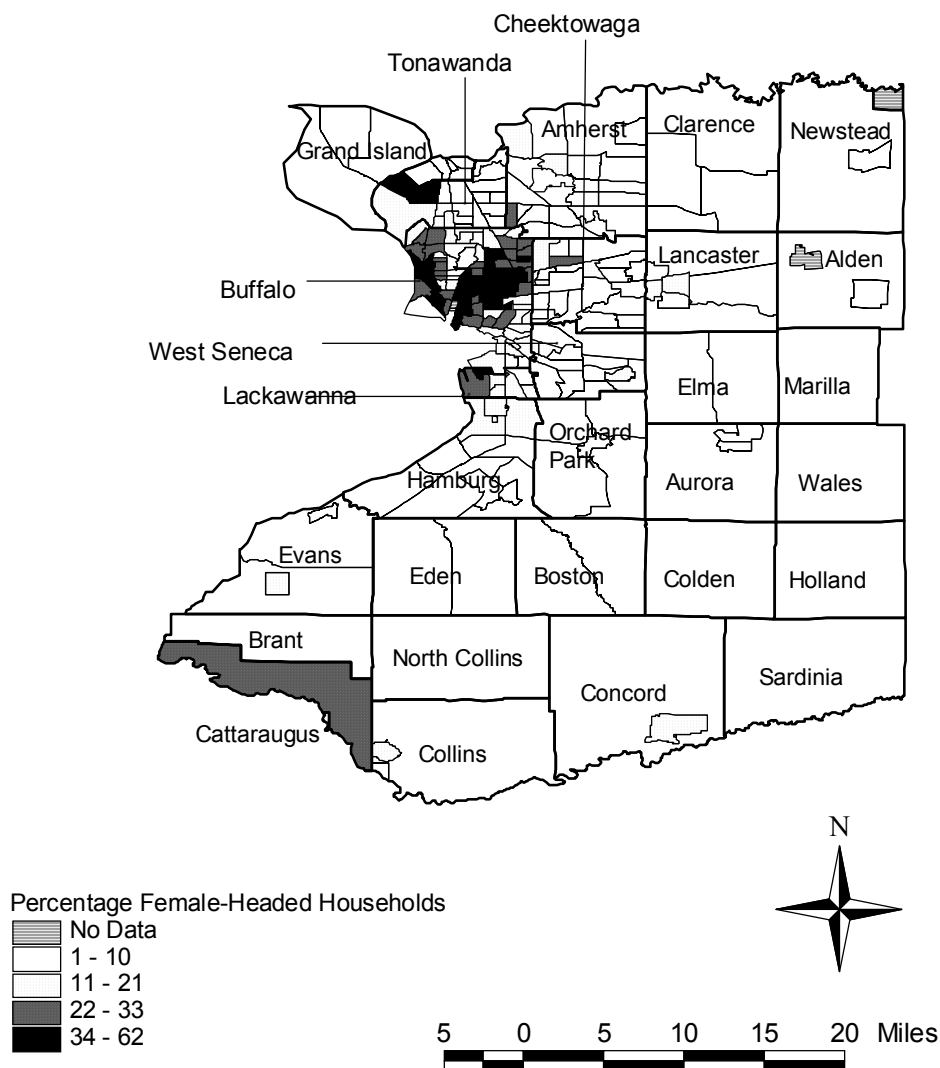
Source: U.S. Census 1990, Detailed Tables, P020, Race of Householder by Household type and Presence and Age of Own Children; U.S. Census 2000, Detailed Tables, P34B,C,D,E,A,G,H,I, Family Type by Presence and Age of Own Children

Erie County Commission on the Status of Women

FACTS



Percentage Female-Headed Households with Children Under 18 in 2000 in Erie County, New York



Source: U.S. Census 2000, P-34, Family Type by Presence and Age of Own Children, Geographic Area: Erie County Census Tracts

Erie County Commission on the Status of Women

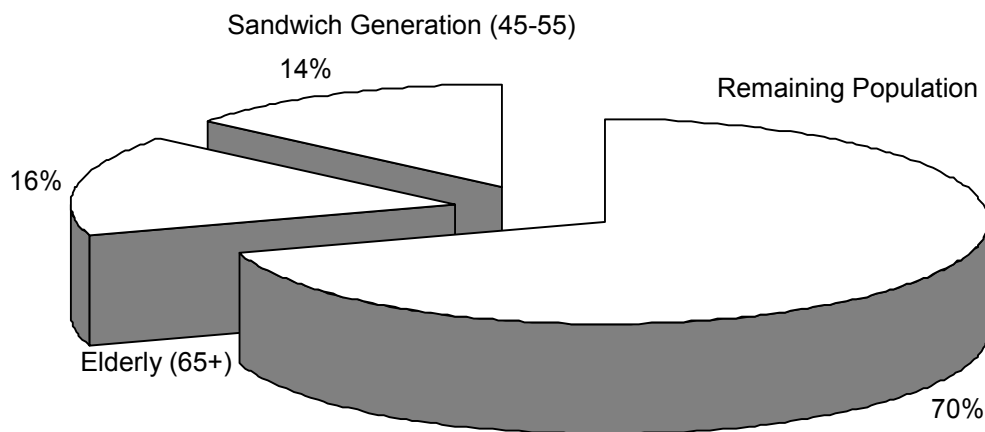


FACTS



The Sandwich Generation

In the latter half of this past century, medicine made great strides and both men and women are living longer. The average life expectancy has risen by 30 years – to nearly 77 – since 1900. As a result, more and more individuals from the “baby boom” generation (especially those age 45 to 55) find themselves in the position of caring for both their elderly parents and young children. This is the sandwich generation: those stuck between the financial, emotional, and time-consuming demands of two dependent generations. Fourteen percent of Erie County’s population is considered to be part of the sandwich generation while nearly 16% of the county’s total population is 65 and older.



Source: QT-P1, Age Groups & Sex, 2000, Data Set: Census 2000 Summary File, Geographic Area: Erie County, NY

FACTS



The Sandwich Generation continued

Women comprise 75% of those caring for an elderly relative or parent, with daughters being the most likely family members to provide care¹. The most common caregivers fit this profile: female, 46 years of age, married and working outside of the home earning \$35,000 a year². Though men do provide care in many cases, women spend up to 50% more time providing care. According to AARP, the stress of dual responsibility to elderly relatives and children takes its toll on women in a variety of ways.

In juggling the demands of care-giving with a job outside of the home, many women report having to decrease their work hours, pass up job promotions, take a leave of absence, switch from full-time to part-time employment and in some cases, quit their job entirely. The time women are forced to spend away from the work place leads to fewer contributions to social security, pensions, and other savings accounts, which can jeopardize their retirement incomes. Women caregivers are less likely to receive pensions, and those that do, receive a smaller amount than men.

¹AARP: A Report on Multicultural Boomers Coping With Family and Aging Issues

² Family Caregiver Alliance Fact Sheet: Women and Care-giving: Facts and Figures

Erie County Commission on the Status of Women



FACTS



Grandparents Raising Grandchildren

Over the past decade the increase in grandparent-headed households has received a great deal of national attention. According to the 2000 Census, 6.3% of children under 18 (4.5 million) in the United States live with their grandparents. This represents a 66% percent increase from 1990 when 4.9% (3.1 million) lived in grandparent-headed households, and a 76% increase from 1970 when only 3.2% (2.2 million) of children lived in grandparent-headed households¹.

Nationally, both grandparents are present in a little over half (1.3 million) of the 2.4 million grandparent-supported families. One million families have just a grandmother and 150,000 families have just a grandfather². Two-grandparent households are less likely to be in poverty, uninsured, or on public assistance³.

The percentage of grandparent-caregivers who are married in Erie County is remarkably lower than the national average; 71.6% are married nationally, versus 56.3% in Erie County. In addition, grandparent-caretakers in Erie County are less likely to work (49.8%) as compared to nationally (57.1%).

Single grandparents raising their grandchildren in Erie County are primarily female, 62.1% vs. 69% nationally⁴. These grandmothers are less likely than single grandfather-caretakers to be employed (51% vs. 66%) or own homes (69% vs. 81%) and were more likely to be poor (23% vs. 12%)⁵. Of all families living in poverty in 2000, there were 1,435 (6.4%) families living in poverty in Erie County where a grandparent is the head of household, raising grandchildren under 18.

¹Grandparents Raising Their Grandchildren. Ohio State University Extension.

²Grandparents Raising Grandchildren: Census Bureau Facts. Ohio State University Extension

^{3,5}Co-resident Grandparents and Their Grandchildren: Grandparent Maintained Families, U.S. Census Population Division Working Paper Number 26.

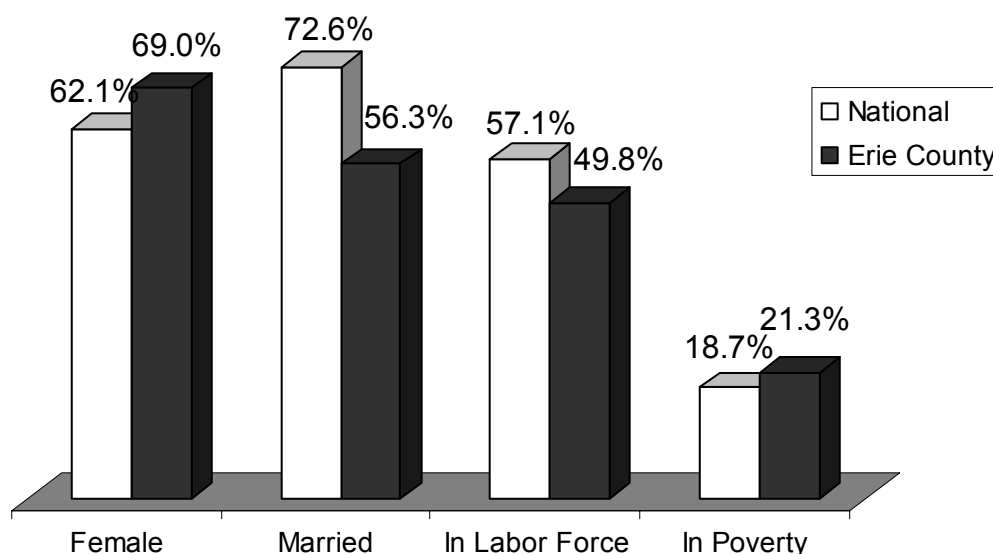
⁴QT-02. Profile of Selected Social Characteristics:2000. Data Set: Census 2000 Supplementary Survey Summary Tables. Geographic Area: Erie County, New York.

FACTS



Grandparents Raising Grandchildren continued

Characteristics of Grandparents Raising Own Grandchildren
Under 18 Years of Age, Nationally & in Erie County, NY: 2000



	Total	Female	Married	In Labor Force	In Poverty
United States	2,352,724	1,461,042	1,708,078	1,343,435	439,959
Erie County	6,736	4,648	3,792	3,355	1,435

Source: QT-02, Profile of Selected Social Characteristics: 2000, Data Set: Census 2000 Supplementary Survey Summary Tables, Geographic Area: Erie County, NY & U.S.

Erie County Commission on the Status of Women



FACTS



Grandparents Raising Grandchildren continued

Where They Live in Erie County

The map on the following page illustrates where grandparents who are raising their own grandchildren live in Erie County. There is a concentration of Census tracts with 3% to 6% of the grandparents living there having sole responsibility for their grandchildren.

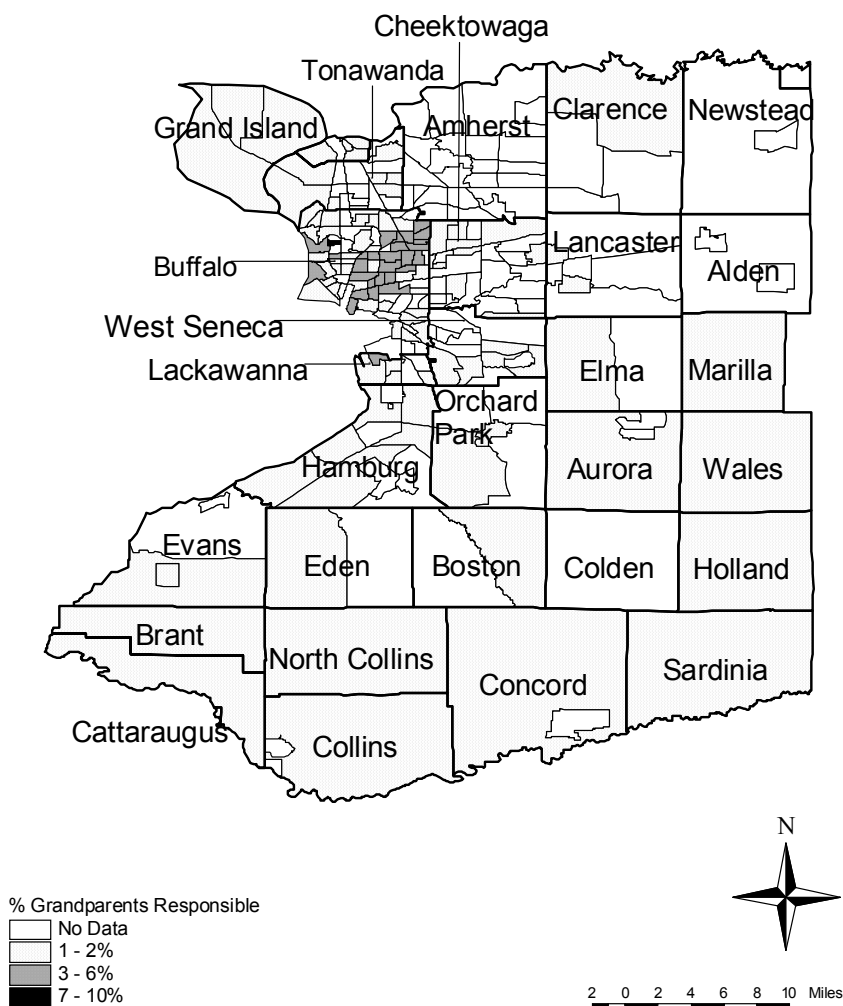
Although 3% to 6% may not appear to be a large figure, please note the correlation between the spatial patterns found on the following map with the maps on Pg. 15 (% Females in Poverty) and Pg. 17 (% Female-Headed Households). Many of the Census tracts that have a higher concentration of women living in poverty and single mothers, are the same tracts with concentrations of grandparents raising their grandchildren.

Erie County Commission on the Status of Women

FACTS



Percentage of Grandparents Raising Their Own Grandchildren Erie County, New York: 2000



Source: Census 2000 QT-02, Profile of Selected Social Characteristics, Supplementary Survey Summary Tables
Geographic Area: Erie County by Census Tracts

Erie County Commission on the Status of Women



FACTS



Grandparents Raising Grandchildren continued

Nationally, 56% of children living with both grandparents but neither parent were uninsured in 1997, by far the largest uninsured group among all family types. Children residing with only their grandmother and neither parent fared the worst. They were more likely to be living in poverty (63%) and receiving public assistance (90%) than any other group.

Forty percent more children living with only their grandmother were in poverty compared to children living with only their grandfather, and 21% more children living with only their grandmother were receiving public assistance than children living with only their grandfather. No data was available for local comparison.

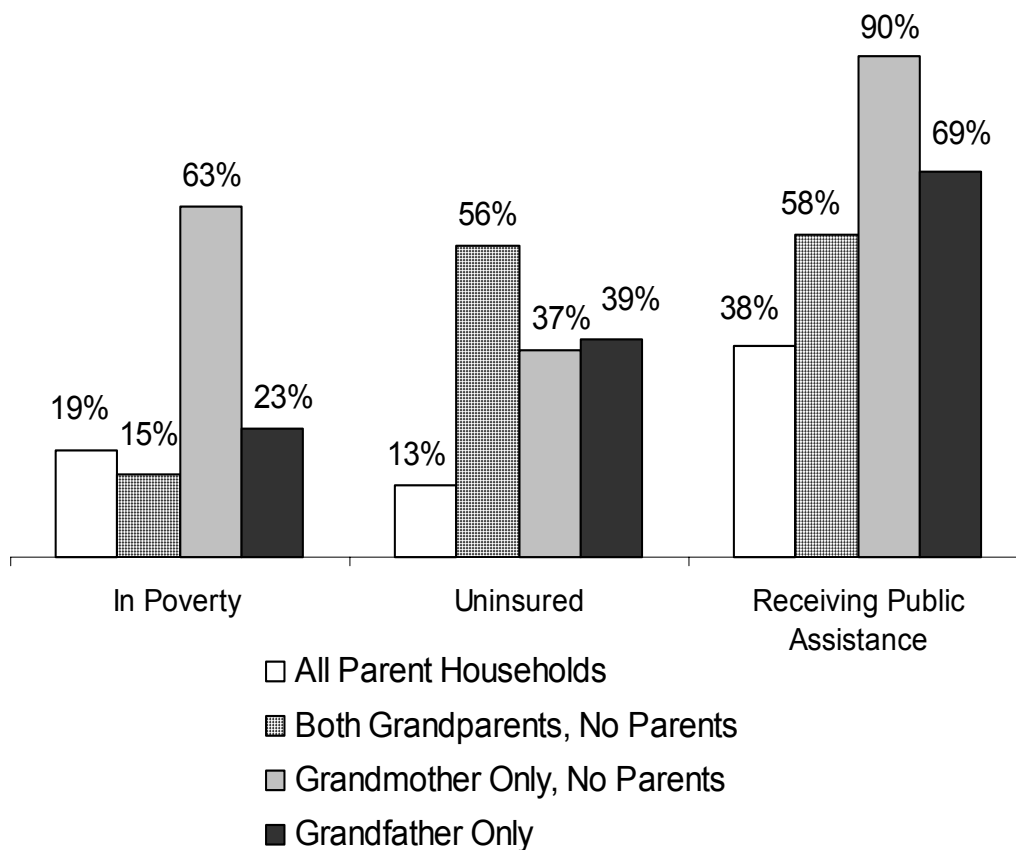
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, March 1997 Current Population Survey

FACTS



Grandparents Raising Children continued

National Percentage of Children in Different Household Types Uninsured, in Poverty and Receiving Public Assistance in 1997



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, March 1997 Current Population Survey

Erie County Commission on the Status of Women



FACTS

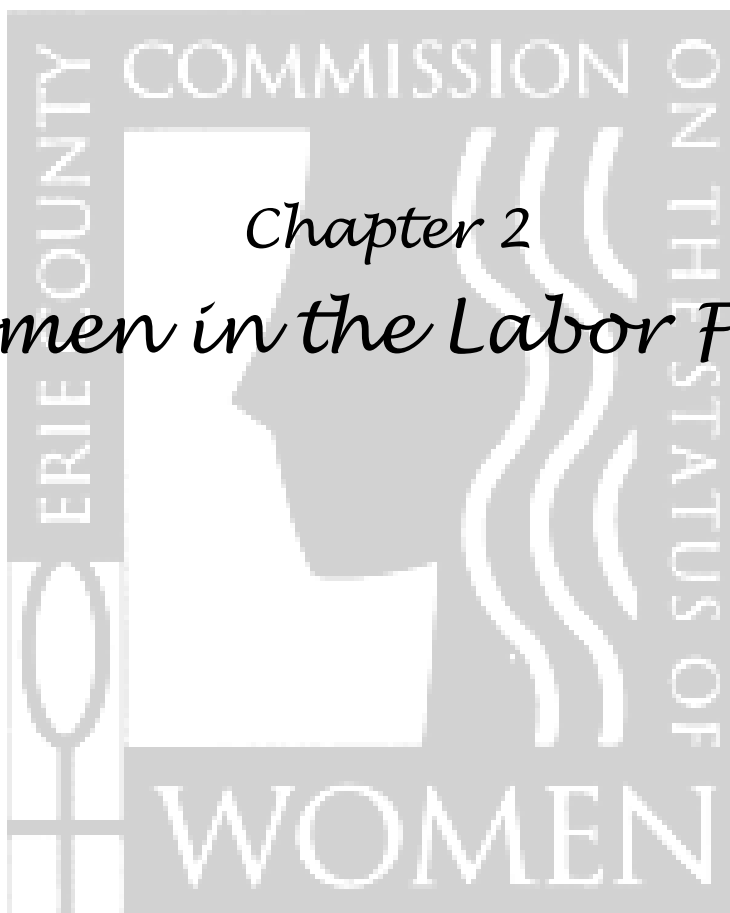


Notes Page

FACTS



Chapter 2 *Women in the Labor Force*



Erie County Commission on the Status of Women



FACTS



Women in the Labor Force

The percentage of women vs. men in the labor force in 2000 was higher locally than nationally: 49% in Erie County, compared to 46% nationally.

In 2000, of 226,515 Erie County women in the labor force: 83.3% were white; 11.9% were African-American; 2.4% were Hispanic/Latina and 1.2% were Asian¹.

Mothers have continued to join the work force in greater numbers. In 1960, the percentage of mothers with children under 6 in the work force in Erie County was 24.1%, increasing by 40.1% over the past 40 years. In 2000, 64.2% of all mothers in Erie County worked at least part time.

On both a national and county level, men earned significantly more than women. Men's national median salary for full-time workers was \$37,057 and women's was \$27,194. In Erie County, the disparity was greater with men earning a median salary of \$38,703 and women, \$26,510.

Educational attainment by women did not close the earnings gap with men in Erie County overall, although the percentages of women attaining graduate and professional degrees has increased since 1990 for all women except Asian women: 2.9% for white (non-Hispanic) women, 2.1% for Hispanic/Latina women, 1.3% for African-American women.

¹ P150B, D, H, I. Sex by Employment Status for the Population 16 Years and Over, Data Set: Census 2000 Summary File 3 (SF 3) - Sample Data

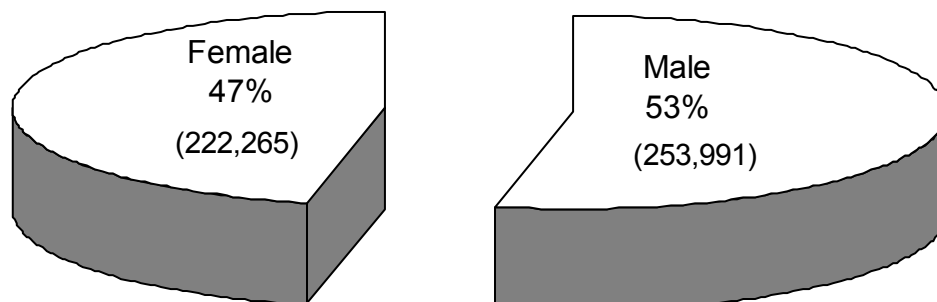
FACTS



Gender Composition of the Labor Force

In 1990, Erie County women comprised 47% of the total labor force compared to 45% nationally.

Erie County Labor Force 1990



Source: DP3 Labor force Status & Employment Characteristics 1990, Data Set: 1990 Summary Tape File 3 (STF3)-
Sample Data Geographic Area: Erie County, NY

Erie County Commission on the Status of Women



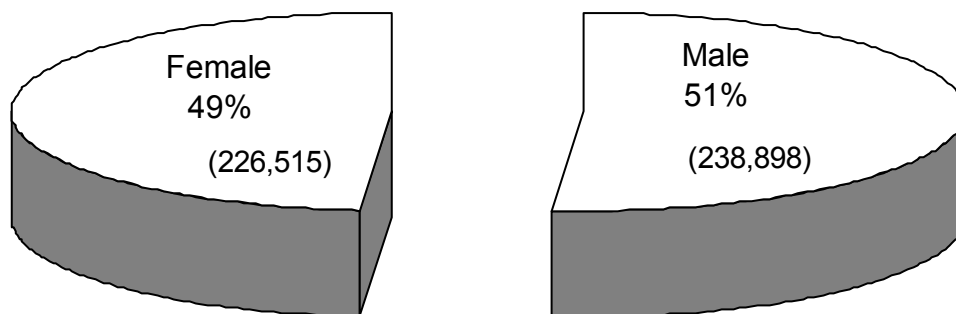
FACTS



Gender Composition of the Labor Force continued

In 2000, Erie County women comprised 49% of the total labor force compared to 46% nationally.

Erie County Labor Force 2000



Source: QT-P24 Employment Status by Sex 2000, Data Set: Census 2000 Summary File 3 (SF3)-Sample Data Geographic Area: Erie County, NY

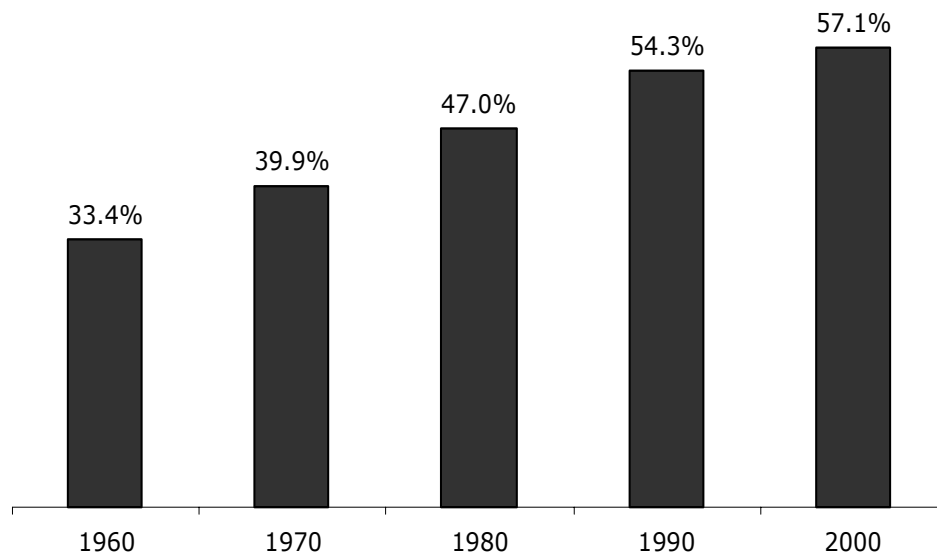
FACTS



Growth in Female Labor Force Participation

Since 1960, the percentage of all women over the age of 18 (age 16 in 1960 - the Census criteria was different) in Erie County who are in the labor force has increased steadily. The percentage of women in the labor force has risen 23.7% in the last 43 years.

Percentage of All Women in the Labor Force in Erie County



Source: Table 83 Education, Employment Status and Selected Labor Force Characteristics of the Population for Counties U.S. Census 1960; Table P3 Labor Force Characteristics of the Population: U.S. Census 1970; Table P10 Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: U.S. Census 1980; Table 18 Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: U.S. Census 1990; Table DP3 Profile of Selected Economic Characteristics: U.S. Census 2000

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Erie County Commission on the Status of Women



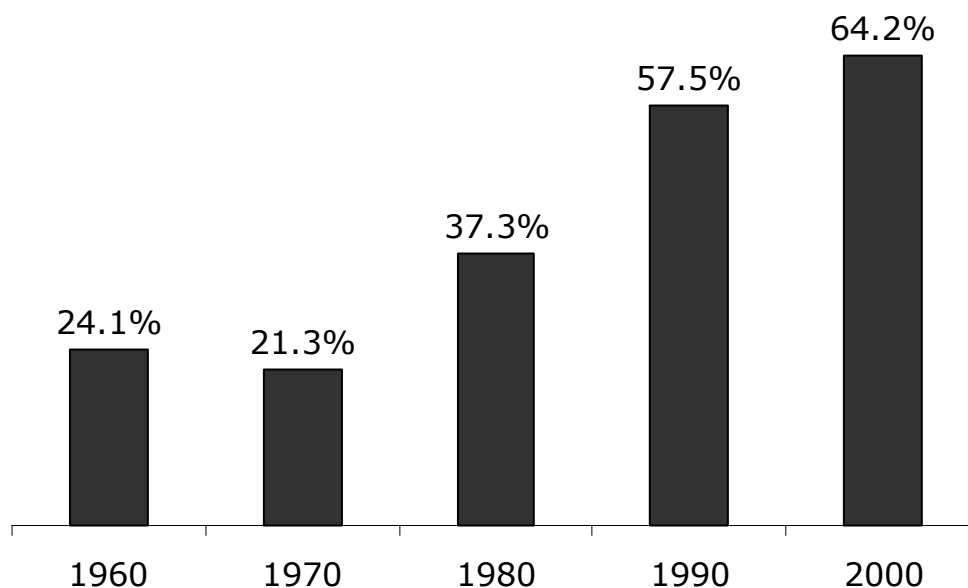
FACTS



Labor Force Participation continued

In 1960, only 24.1% of all mothers with children under the age of 6 in Erie County were in the labor force. By 2000, the percentage of mothers with children under 6 in the labor force was 64.2%. This represents a 40% change over almost the same number of years.

Percentage of All Mothers in Erie County with Children Under 6 in the Labor Force



Source: U.S. Census Table 83 Education, Employment Status and Selected Labor Force Characteristics of the Population for Counties 1960; table P3 Labor Force Characteristics of the Population: 1970; Table P10 Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1980; Table 18 Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990; Table DP3 Profile of Selected Economic Characteristics: 2000

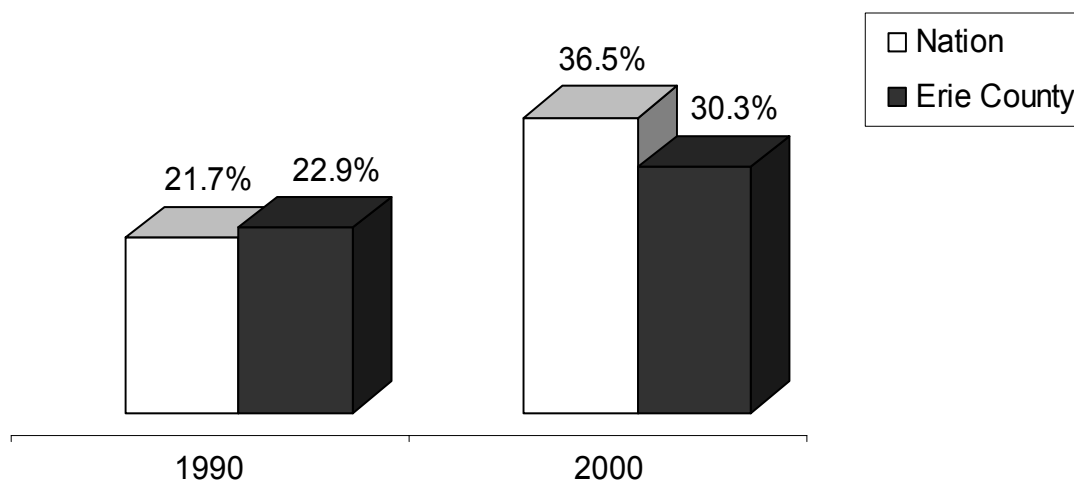
FACTS



Labor Force Participation continued

The number of women with children under the age of 6 who were not in the labor force increased both nationally and in Erie County between 1990 and 2000 – by 14.8% and 7.4%, respectively. In 1990, Erie County Census records indicated that 1.2% more mothers with small children were not in the workforce than in the country as a whole. By 2000, 6.2% more mothers nationally with children under 6 were not in the labor force compared to Erie County.

Stay-at-Home Moms Percentage of Women with Children Under 6 Not in the Labor Force: 1990 & 2000



Source: PO73 Presence and Age of Children and Employment Status - Universe: Females 16 and Over, Data Set: Census 1990 Summary Tape File 3; P44 Family Type by Employment Status– Universe: Families , Data Set: Census 2000 Summary Tape File 3

Erie County Commission on the Status of Women



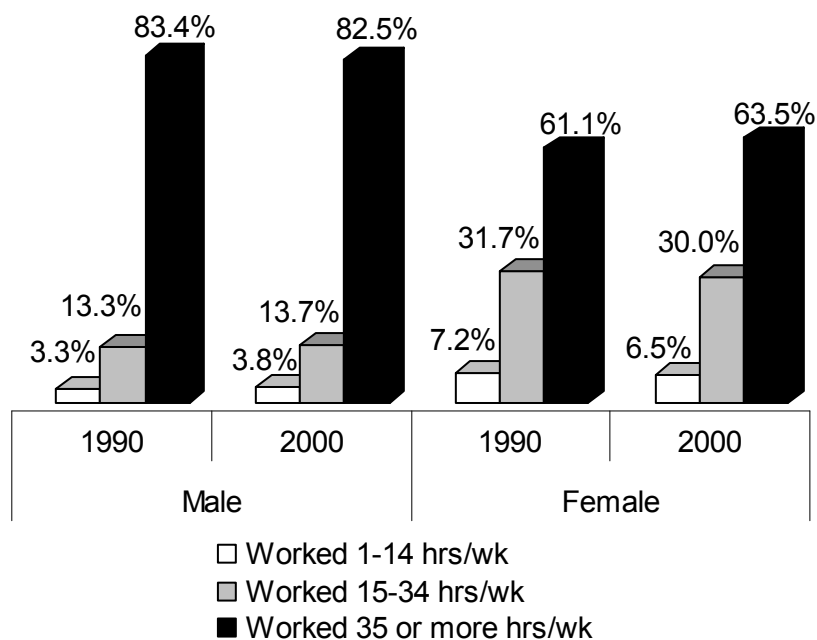
FACTS



Comparative Hours Worked by Gender

More men than women worked full time (35 hours or more per week) according to the 2000 Census Report for Erie County – 82.5% of men, vs. 63.5% of women. Thirty percent of working women and 13.7% of working men worked between 15 and 34 hours per week. Just 6.5% of working women and 3.8% of working men reported working between 1 and 14 hours per week.

Comparative Hours Worked per Week by Gender in Erie County in 1990 & 2000



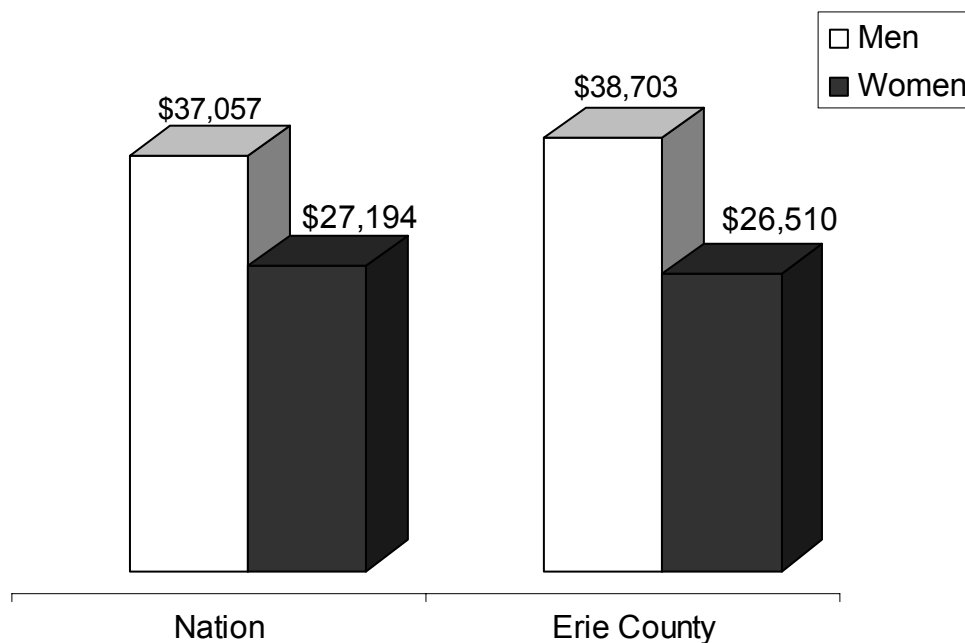
Source: P47 Sex by Work Status in 1999 by Usual Hours Worked Per Week in 1999 by Weeks Worked in 1999 for the Population 16 Years and Over. Data Set: Census 2000 Summary File 3 (SF 3) - Sample Data; Source: U.S. Census Bureau: P076 Sex by Work Status in 1989, Usual Hours Worked Per Week in 1989, and Weeks Worked in 1989 – Universe: Persons 16 years and over, Data Set: 1990 Summary Tape File 3 (STF3)

FACTS



Earnings

2000 Median Annual Earnings for Full-Time, Year-Round Workers
by Gender in the U.S.



Women made significantly less than men both nationally and locally in 1999.

Source: PCT47. Median Earnings in 1999 (Dollars) by Work Experience in 1999 by Sex for the Population 16 Years and Over with Earnings in 1999. Data Set: Census 2000, Summary File 3 (SF 3) - Sample Data. Geographic Areas: Erie County, NY, Nation.

Erie County Commission on the Status of Women



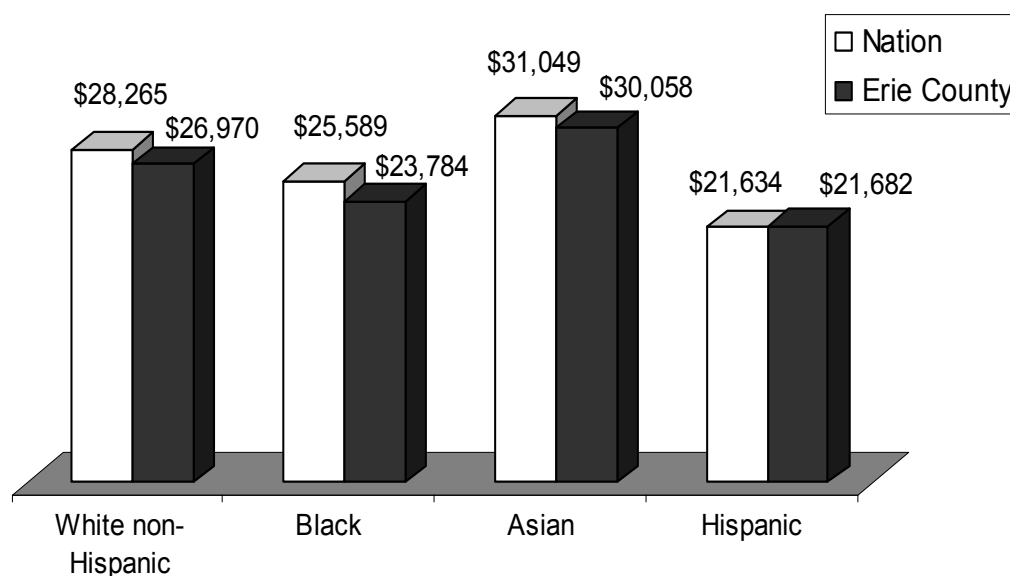
FACTS



Earnings continued

Overall, the women of Erie County earned less than the national median annual earnings for women in 2000. White (non-Hispanic) women earned \$1,295 less than their national counterparts. Black women earned \$1,805 less; Asian women earned \$995 less. Hispanic women earned \$48 dollars more in Erie County than their national counterparts. Hispanic women, however, both nationally and in Erie County, earn less than women of the other three racial/ethnic groups.

2000 Median Annual Earnings for Full-Time, Year-Round Female Workers by Race in Erie County and the U.S.



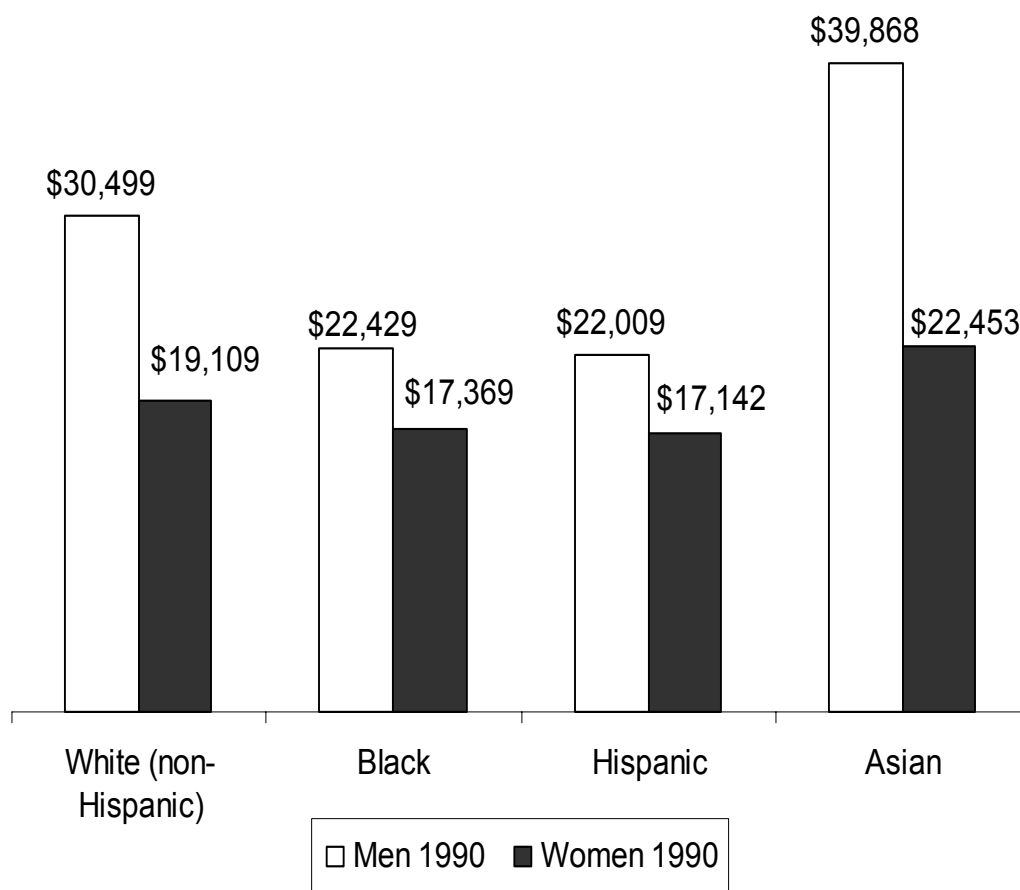
Source: PCT-47B, D, H, I Median Earnings in 1999 (Dollars) by Work Experience in 1999 by Sex for the Population 16 Years and Over w/ Earnings in 1999, Data Set: Census 2000 Summary File 3 - (SF 3) Sample Data. Geographic Areas: Erie County, NY, Nation.

FACTS



Earnings continued

1990 Median Annual Income for Full-time Workers by Race & Gender in Erie County



Source: Table 157 Income of Households, Families, and Persons by Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990, Geographic Area: Erie County.

Erie County Commission on the Status of Women



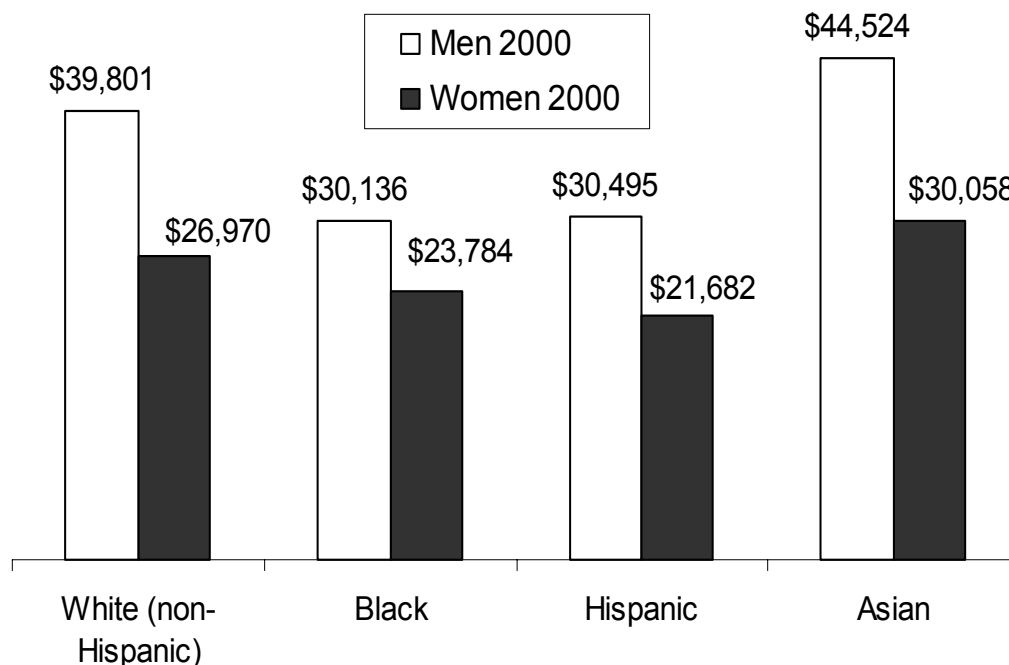
FACTS



Earnings continued

As an ethnic group of all full-time working men, Asians earned by far the highest median salary than any other racial or ethnic Census category in Erie County according to the 2000 Census. They were followed by full-time working white (non-Hispanic) men, Hispanic men, and black men. Of full-time working women, Asians earned the most, only trailing black men by \$78, but trailing Asian men by over \$14,000. After Asian women, non-Hispanic white women earned the most, closely followed by black and Hispanic women.

2000 Median Annual Earnings for Full-time Workers by Race & Gender in Erie County



Source: PCT74A-I Median Earnings in 1999 (Dollars) by Work Experience in 1999 by Sex for the Population 16 Years and Over with Earnings. Data Set: Census 2000 Summary File 3

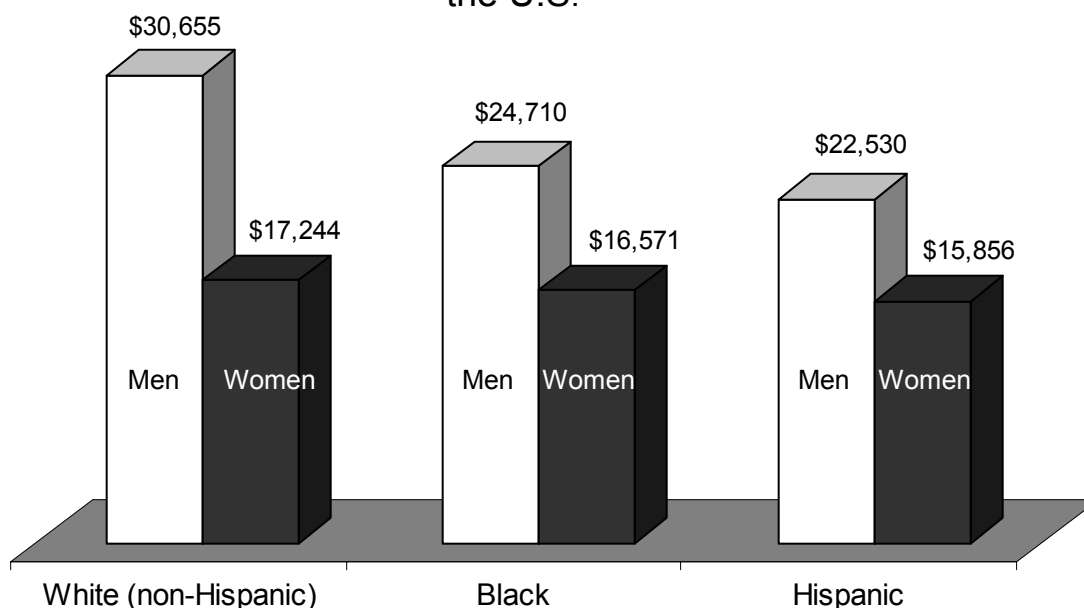
FACTS



Earnings by Level of Education

Overall, women's median annual earnings in 1999, for both high school and college graduates, were significantly lower than men's with the exception of African-American females. A white woman with a college degree made slightly less than a white male with a high school degree. Black female college graduates made \$806 more than white males with high school diplomas and fared better than both other categories of female college graduates, earning \$824 more than white women and \$3,971 more than Hispanic women.

2000 Median Annual Earnings of High School Graduates in the U.S.



Source: U.S. Census Bureau Current Population Survey, March 2000, Table 11, pp.46-51

Erie County Commission on the Status of Women

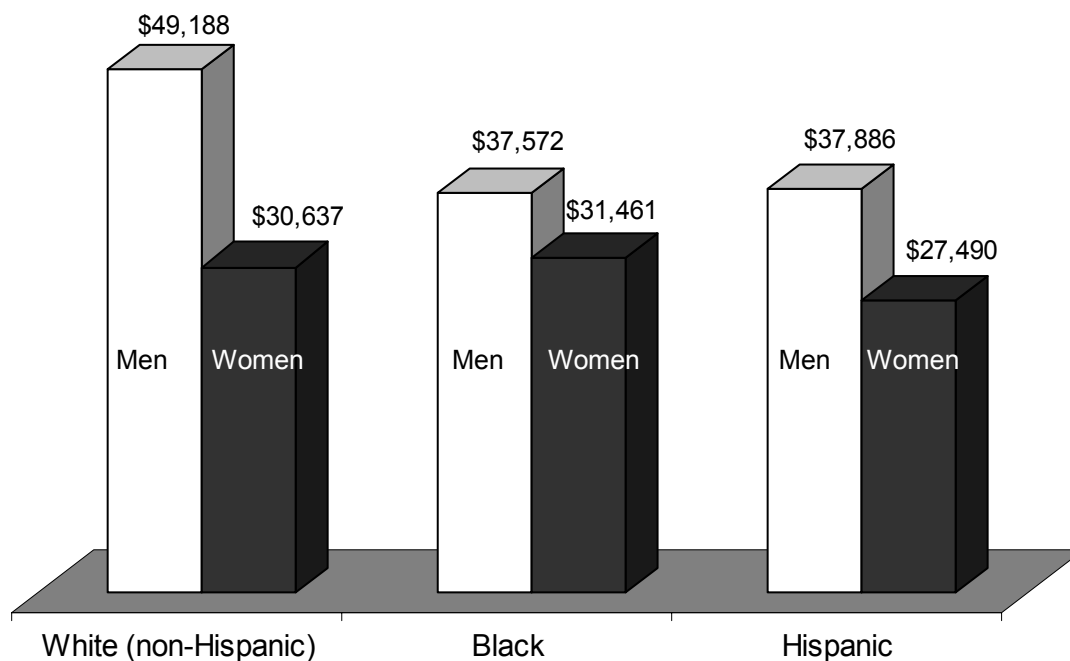


FACTS



Earnings by Level of Education continued

2000 Median Annual Earnings of College Graduates in the U.S.



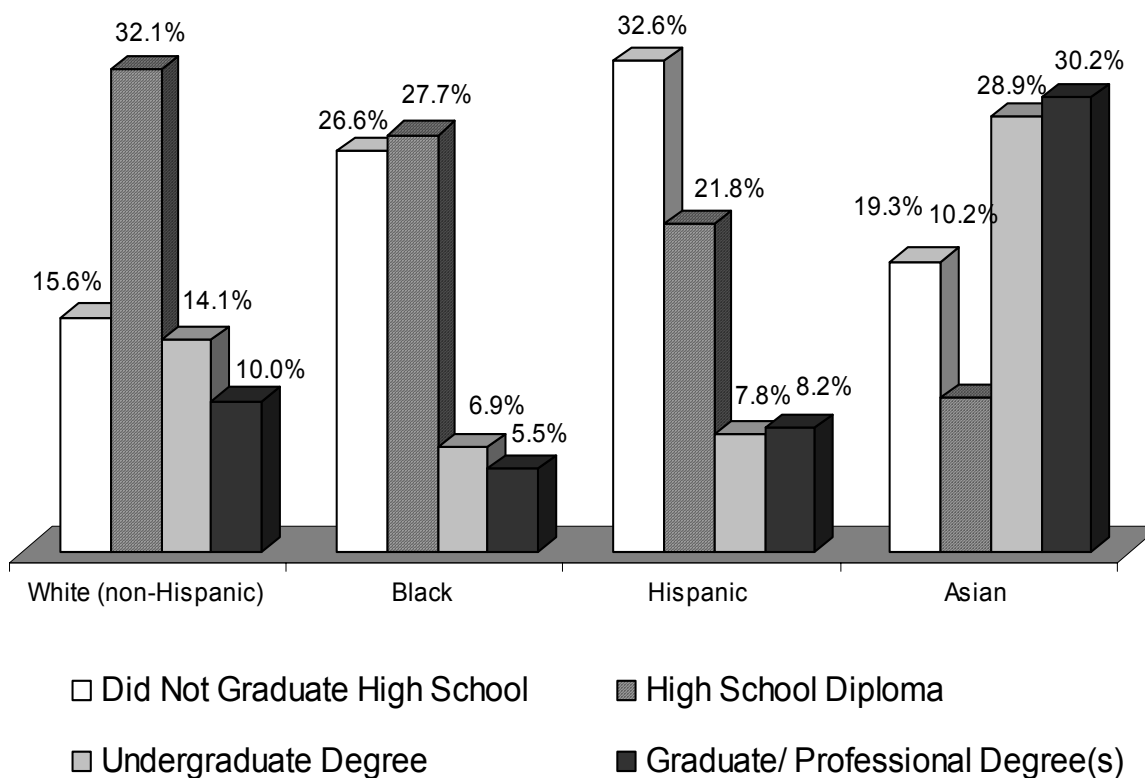
Source: U.S. Census Bureau Current Population Survey, March 2000, Table 11, pp. 46-51

FACTS



Educational Attainment of Females by Race/Ethnicity

Selected Levels of Educational Attainment by Race/
Ethnicity for Females in Erie County 2000



Source: U.S. Census Bureau: P148B, D, E, I Sex by Educational Attainment For The Population 25 Years and Over, Data Set: Census 2000 Summary File 3 (SF 3)- Sample Data, Geographic Area: Erie County, NY

Erie County Commission on the Status of Women



FACTS



Educational Attainment by Race & Gender continued

Educational Attainment by Race and Gender in Erie County 1990

	White		Black		Hispanic		Asian	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Did Not Graduate High School	20.4%	23.1%	38.4%	35.9%	44.8%	38.8%	4.7%	12.3%
High School Diploma	29.5%	35.3%	27.6%	26.4%	20.6%	22.6%	5.1%	14.6%
Some College, No Degree	17.9%	14.6%	19.8%	18.7%	14.9%	16.8%	8.8%	8.7%
Associate's Degree	8.2%	9.1%	4.5%	7.1%	5.5%	6.6%	2.2%	7.1%
Undergraduate Degree	14.6%	10.8%	5.9%	7.7%	5.2%	9.0%	15.1%	25.7%
Graduate/ Professional Degree(s)	9.3%	7.1%	3.9%	4.2%	9.1%	6.1%	64.0%	31.5%

Due to rounding of significant figures, the sum of all percentages in a racial/ethnic/gender group may have margin of error of $\pm 0.1\%$.

Source: U.S. Census 1990, Social and Economic Characteristics: Table 152 Education, Ability to Speak English, and Disability by Race and Hispanic Origin; 1990

Erie County Commission on the Status of Women

FACTS



Educational Attainment by Race & Gender continued

Educational Attainment by Race and Gender in Erie County 2000

	White		Black		Hispanic		Asian	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Did Not Graduate High School	14.1%	15.6%	32.2%	26.6%	44.8%	32.6%	11.9%	19.3%
High School Diploma	28.9%	32.1%	29.6%	27.7%	19.4%	21.8%	7.4%	10.2%
Some College, No Degree	19.9%	17.6%	22.1%	23.9%	16.5%	20.7%	8.1%	6.5%
Associates Degree	9.0%	10.6%	5.8%	9.3%	4.8%	8.8%	1.5%	4.9%
Undergraduate Degree	17.0%	14.1%	6.8%	6.9%	8.8%	7.8%	21.3%	28.9%
Graduate/ Professional Degree(s)	11.0%	10.0%	3.4%	5.5%	5.8%	8.2%	49.8%	30.2%

Due to rounding of significant figures, the sum of all percentages in a racial/ethnic/gender group may have margin of error of $\pm 0.1\%$.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau Current Population Survey, March 2000, Table 11, pp. 46-51

Erie County Commission on the Status of Women



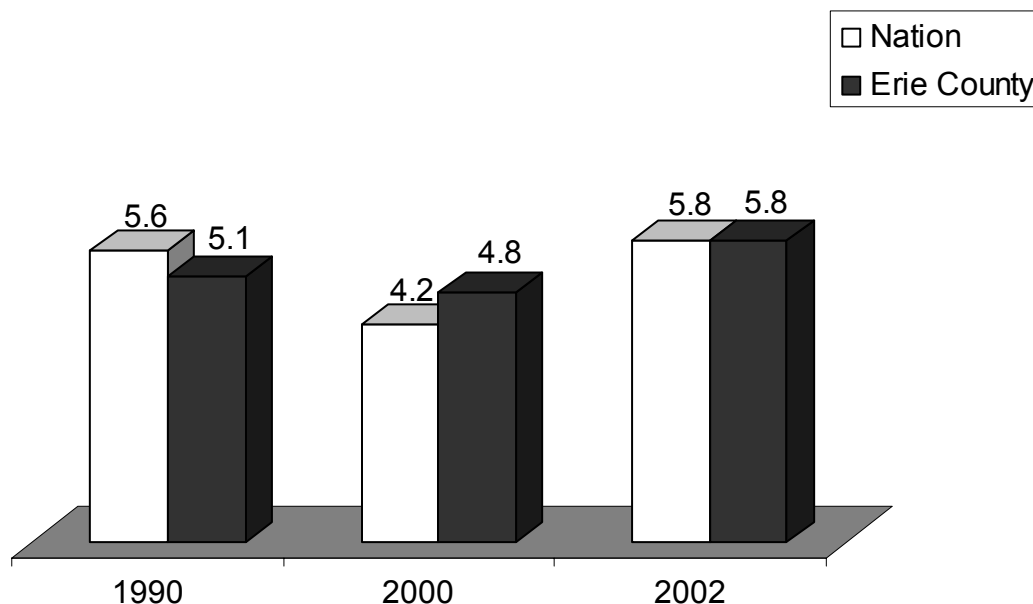
FACTS



Unemployment

In 1990, Erie County's unemployment was 5.1, less than the national rate of 5.6, and continued falling, hitting 4.8 in 2000 – though at this point Erie County had a higher rate than the nation at 4.2. In 2002, Erie County's unemployment rate was the same as the nation's – 5.8.

Erie County vs. National Unemployment Rate 1990-2002

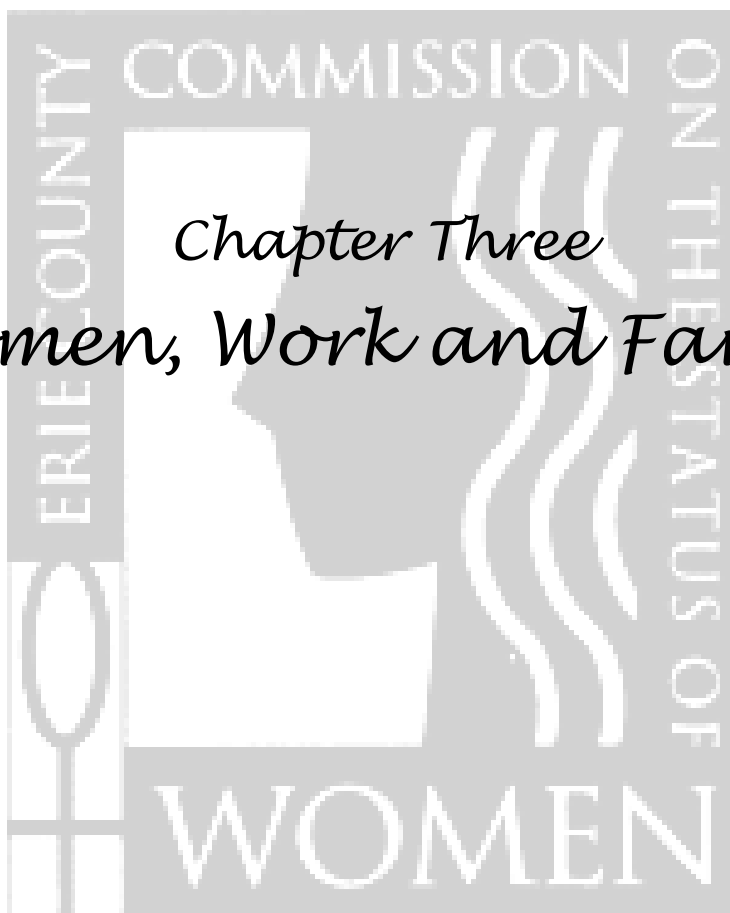


Source: U.S. Department of Labor Bureau of Labor Statistics, Labor Force Statistics from the Current Population Survey; New York State Department of Labor Unemployment and Labor Force (LAUS), Data Source: Local Area Unemployment Statistics Program.

FACTS



Chapter Three *Women, Work and Family*



Erie County Commission on the Status of Women



FACTS



Women, Work and Family

Two issues impacting the participation of women in the work force are the Family and Medical Leave Act of 1993, FMLA, and the availability of affordable, dependable child care.

Even though the FMLA made strides by offering extended unpaid leave of absence from work to men and women who found it necessary to care for dependent family members, most eligible workers have not taken advantage of it because they cannot afford lost wages.

The total number of licensed child-care providers in Erie County in September 2003 was 772, of which 674 were full-day licensed child care providers. Of these licensed programs, 52 are accredited. The National Association for the Education of Young Children and the National Association of Family Child Care are two accrediting agencies that ensure a particular licensed child care program will provide educational training by persons with credentials. In 2003, the number of accredited child care providers in Erie County has more than doubled from 19 in 1999 to 52 in 2003.

FACTS



Family and Medical Leave Act

The Family and Medical Leave Act of 1993 (FMLA), entitles employees of businesses with more than 25 employees to 12 work weeks of unpaid leave during any 12-month period under the following conditions:

- The birth of a son or daughter or the placement of a child with the employee for adoption or foster care.
- The care of a spouse, son, daughter, or parent of the employee who has a serious health condition.
- A serious health condition of the employee that makes the employee unable to perform the essential functions of his or her position¹.

The FMLA also guarantees that the employee can return to the same position or an "equivalent position with equivalent benefits, pay, status, and other terms and conditions of employment." The employee is responsible for having worked at least 1,250 hours over the previous 12 months and must "provide notice of his or her intent to take family and medical leave not less than 30 days before leave is to begin or, in emergencies, as soon as is practicable"².

According to the U.S. Office of Personnel Management, nearly 64% of Americans surveyed said that it is getting harder to balance work and family³. Just 59% of covered employees who could benefit from FMLA had heard about FMLA. Seventy-eight percent of employees noted a main reason for not taking leave when needed was being unable to afford unpaid leave⁴.

^{1,2,3}U.S Department of Personnel Management: Family and Medical Leave Act Entitlement, Public Law 103-3. February 5, 1999, 5 U.S.C. 6381-6387; 5 CFR part 630, subpart L

⁴ Balancing the Needs of Families and Employers: The Family and Medical Leave Surveys, 2000 Update (U.S. Department of Labor)

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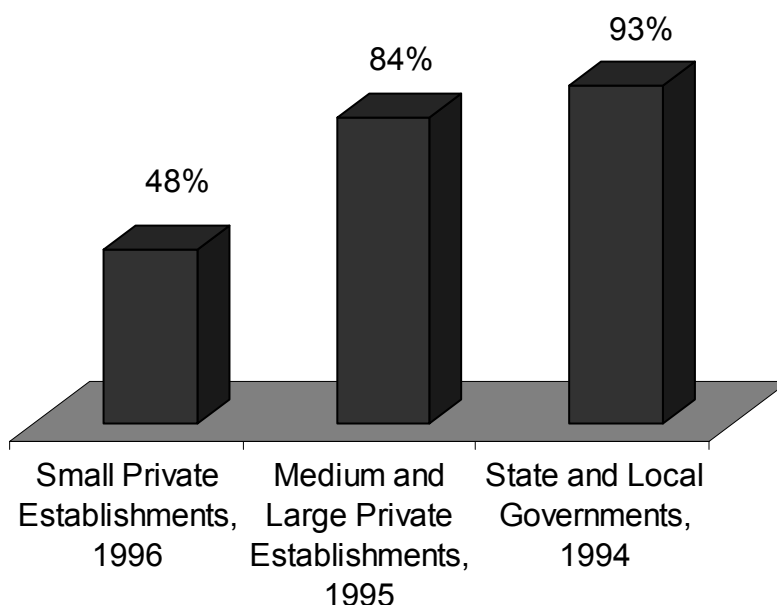


FACTS



Family and Medical Leave Act continued

Percent of Full-time Employees Eligible for Unpaid Family Leave Across the U.S., 1994-1996



Nationally, in 1994, unpaid family leave was available to 93% of full-time employees of state and local governments. Medium and large employers reported in 1995 that 84% of full-time workers were eligible for unpaid family leave. In 1996, unpaid family leave was available to 48% of full-time employees in small private establishments.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor Bureau of Labor Statistics Article: "Majority of Employees Have Unpaid Family Leave Benefit" Fact Sheet, December 30, 1998

Erie County Commission on the Status of Women

FACTS



Child Care

As of October 2003, there were 772 child care providers in Erie County of which 674 were full-day licensed child care providers. Only 52 or 7%, however, were nationally accredited. This represents an increase of 33 accredited providers within four years.

Erie County has a licensed child care capacity of 26,978, the demand is 73,526 spaces, exceeding the supply by 3.7 children for every slot available. The cost of programs prevents many families from enrolling their children. Although there are assistance programs in place for families in need of financial supplements, many young families with lower-wage jobs still earn too much to qualify for assistance.

In 2000, a family of three - two parents, one child - with an income below \$29,260 was eligible for child care assistance. But the average income for a family of three in Erie County is \$30,160, exceeding the salary cap for services by \$900. Therefore, the typical family of three with an infant and two working parents would have spent 20.55% of their income for child care on one child or approximately \$6,350 over a 50-week period.

Source: Child Care Coalition of the Niagara Frontier, Inc. as of October 2003, Success by Six Initiative

Erie County Commission on the Status of Women



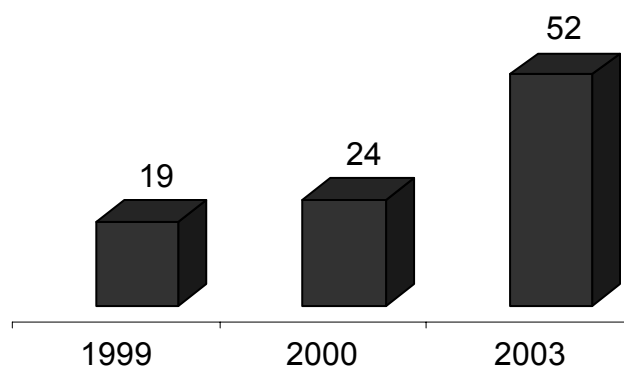
FACTS



Child Care continued

The number of accredited child care providers has increased since 1999 from 19 to 52 programs.

Number of Accredited Child Care Providers in Erie County,
1999, 2000 & 2003



An accredited child care facility is registered with an accrediting agency such as the National Association for the Education of Young Children (NAEYC) and the National Association for Family Child Care (NAFCC), insuring the child has the highest quality of child care. It also ensures the child will receive educational training by persons with credentials and child-related training.

Accreditation is a voluntary and costly process that can take a child care provider years to achieve. Accreditation is a quality indicator with a goal of improving staff/child interactions and environment, that goes beyond the minimum health and safety provider standards required by New York State licensing.

Source: NAYEC & NAFCC Accredited Child Care Providers List; State of the Region Baseline Report 1999, Section 8.3: Quality Childcare Indicators; State of the Region Progress Report 2000, Section 8.3: Quality Childcare Indicators.

Erie County Commission on the Status of Women

FACTS



Child Care continued

There were 674 full-day licensed programs, as of October 2003, for child care including: family child-care homes, licensed group family child-care homes, and child-care centers. The number of separate school-age programs (before and after school) is 98. There is a demand of 3.7 children per licensed slot for children of all age groups in Erie County.

Licensed & Registered Child Care Slots Available (as of October 2003)				
	Slots Available	Infant-Toddler	Pre-K	School-Age
Family Child Care Homes	2,117	558	1,029	530
Group Family Child Care	3,310	452	2,388	470
Center-Based	15,387	4,739	7,900	2,748
School-Age Programs	6,164	*nda	*nda	6,164
Total Capacity	26,978	5,749	11,317	9,912

Source: Child Care Coalition of the Niagara Frontier, October 2003; Success by Six Initiative, 2003.

Erie County Commission on the Status of Women



FACTS



Child Care continued

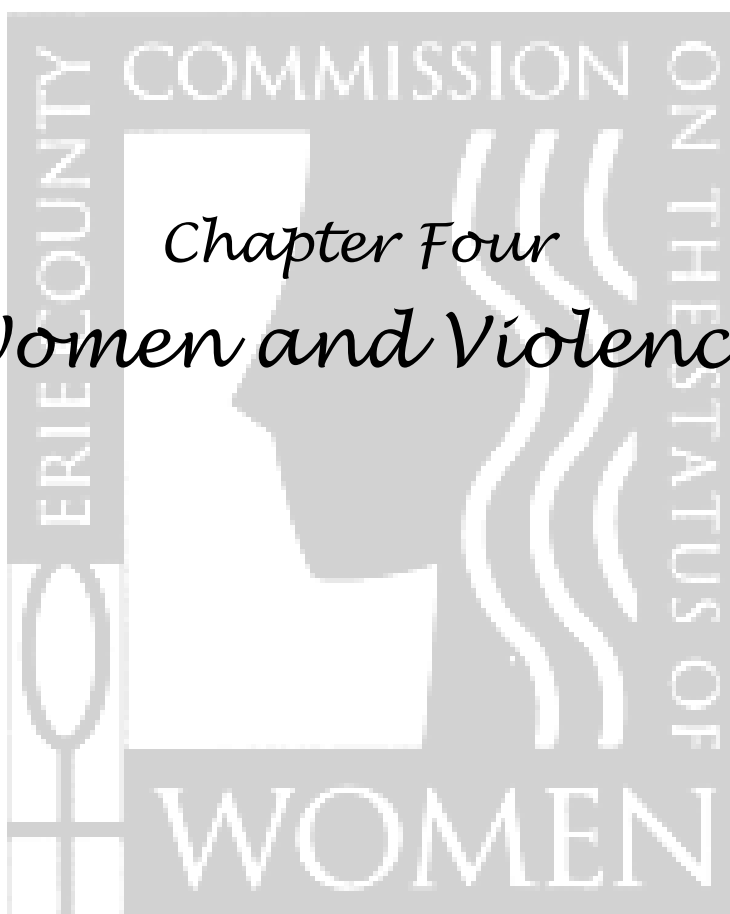
Licensed Child Care Programs	
Family Child Care Homes	279
Group Family Child Care Homes	226
Centers	169
School-Age Programs	98

Source: Child Care Coalition of the Niagara Frontier, October 2003

FACTS



Chapter Four Women and Violence



Erie County Commission on the Status of Women



FACTS



Women and Violence

Every nine seconds a woman is beaten across the United States, approximately 3 million to 4 million battered women each year. Eighty-five to 95% of all domestic violence victims are female. Women ages 20 to 34 face the highest risk of abuse¹.

Most violent acts involve female partners who are mothers. Between 1.5 and 3.3 million children witness an act of domestic violence/abuse and 50% to 70% of all abuse cases in which a man abuses his female partner are accompanied by the abuse of the woman's child².

The behavioral effects of domestic violence on children are severe: aggressiveness, depression, anxiety, low self-esteem, poor social skills, and a lack of communication skills are all characteristic of abused children³. Children who witness domestic violence are also at a higher risk of repeating the violent behavior and becoming perpetrators of domestic violence in their adulthood⁴.

¹American Institute on Domestic Violence Statistics, Crime & Workplace Statistics Sheet 2001

²Child Welfare League of America: Advocacy: National Fact Sheet 2003

³Fantuzzo and Mohr. *Prevalence and Effects of Child Exposure to Domestic Violence*, 1999

⁴National Center for Injury Prevention and Control: Intimate Partner Fact sheet; Straus MA, Gelles, RJ, editors. *Physical Violence in American Families: Risk factors and adaptations to violence in 8,145 families*. New Brunswick (NJ): Transaction Books; 1990.

Erie County Commission on the Status of Women

FACTS



Women and Violence continued

In New York State, 84% of all victims of domestic violence in 1999 were female. Many women and children who seek escape from abuse turn to shelters or half-way houses and the use of such shelters has increased. According to the New York State Office of Children and Family Services in their 2001 report to the governor, a total of 24,570 women and children were denied access to an emergency shelter due to a lack of space.

In 1998, the rate of domestic violence was 2.1 per 1,000 people in Erie County¹. The number of domestic violence arrests rose from 1,002 in 2001 to 1,196 in 2002. On average in Erie County, there are more cases of domestic violence involving serious physical injury resulting in misdemeanor or felony charges, than among all New York State counties. Erie County's 2000 domestic violence incidence rate of 95 per 100,000 was lower than the average of 114 per 100,000 among all counties in New York State. While numerous incidents are believed to go unreported, arrests for domestic violence in Erie County increased from 1,002 in 2001 to 1,196 in 2002.

Sixty-three percent of all domestic violence victims in New York State, have a "family relationship" with their abusers. Criminal Procedure Law section 530.11 defines "family" as "persons related by consanguinity or affinity; persons legally married to one another; persons formerly married to one another; and persons who have a child in common, regardless of whether such persons have been married or have lived together at any time".²

Seventy more reports of rape and/or sexual assault were made in 2001 (304 reports) than in 2000 (234 reports) in Erie County, though the number of rape reports has fluctuated from 1998 to 2001 (latest years with available data) hitting a four-year low of 234 in 2000 and four-year high in 2001. Reported rapes totaled 254 in 1998 and 242 in 1999.

¹2000 Performance Indicators for the Buffalo-Niagara Region, Section 7.4 Domestic Violence

²NYS Division of Criminal Justice Services, Office of Justice Systems Analysis, Domestic Violence: Research in Review, May 2002

Erie County Commission on the Status of Women



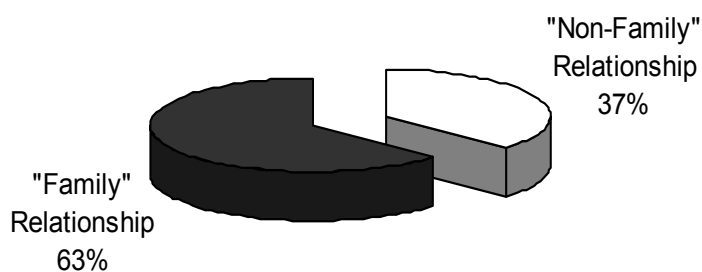
FACTS



Women and Violence continued

In New York State, 63% of all reported acts of domestic violence were committed by friends or family members of the victims in 2000.

Victim-Offender Relationship in NYS, 2000



Source: NYS Division of Criminal Justice Service, Domestic Violence; Research in Review 2002 Report: Figure 2, Victim-Offender Relationship 2000, New York State

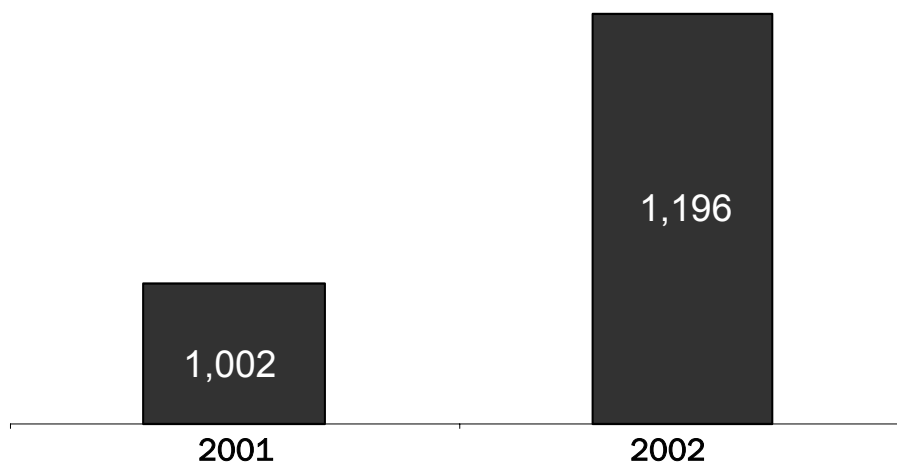
FACTS



Women and Violence continued

There were 194 more domestic violence arrests in Erie County in 2002 than in 2001.

Domestic Violence Arrests in Erie County 2001-2002



Source: NYS Division of Criminal Justice Service, Domestic Violence: Research in Review, May 2002: Table 4 Domestic Violence Reporting Practices, by County

Erie County Commission on the Status of Women



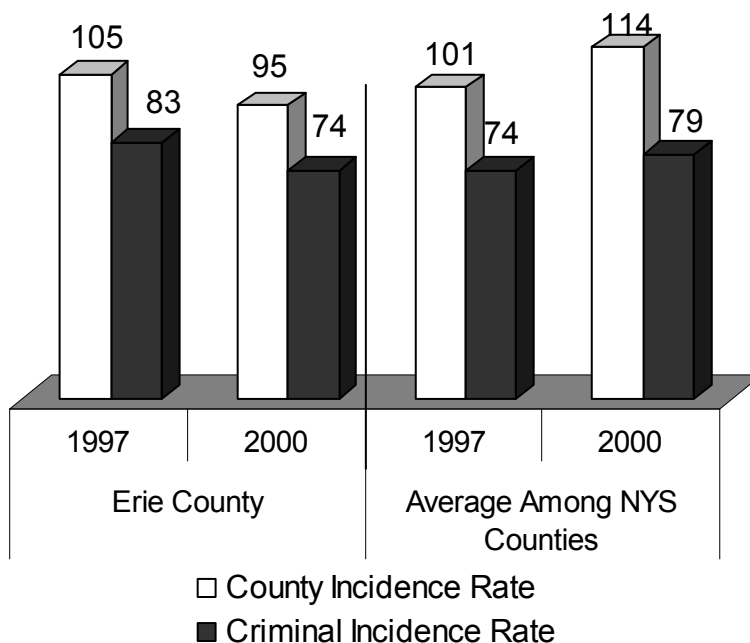
FACTS



Women and Violence continued

In Erie County, the rates of both reported incidents and criminal incidents declined slightly between 1997 and 2000. In contrast, the average county and criminal incidence rates among all New York State counties rose slightly between 1997 and 2000. Not all domestic violence incidents are classified as criminal; before deciding whether or not to make an arrest, officers must first decide whether the incident constitutes a criminal offense.

Domestic Violence Reporting Practices: Erie County vs. New York State County Average
Rate per 10,000 people



Source: NYS Division of Criminal Justice Service, Domestic Violence: Research in Review 2002 Report: Table 4 Domestic Violence Reporting Practices, by County

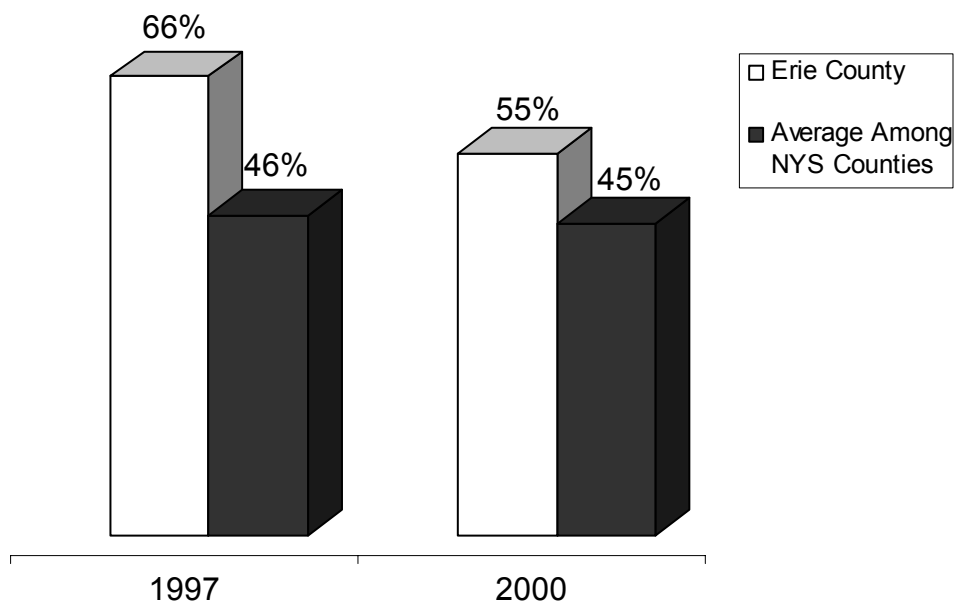
FACTS



Women and Violence continued

There were more domestic violence incidents involving serious physical attack resulting in felony charges in Erie County than in New York State counties in 1997 and 2000. The number of incidents resulting in charges declined far more in Erie County (10%) than in all counties on average in New York State (only 1%) between 1997 and 2000.

Percentage of Misdemeanor or Felony Charges in Cases of Serious Physical Attack in Erie County, 1997 & 2000



Source: NYS Division of Criminal Justice Service, Domestic Violence: Research in Review, May 2002: Table 4 Domestic Violence Reporting Practices, by County

Erie County Commission on the Status of Women



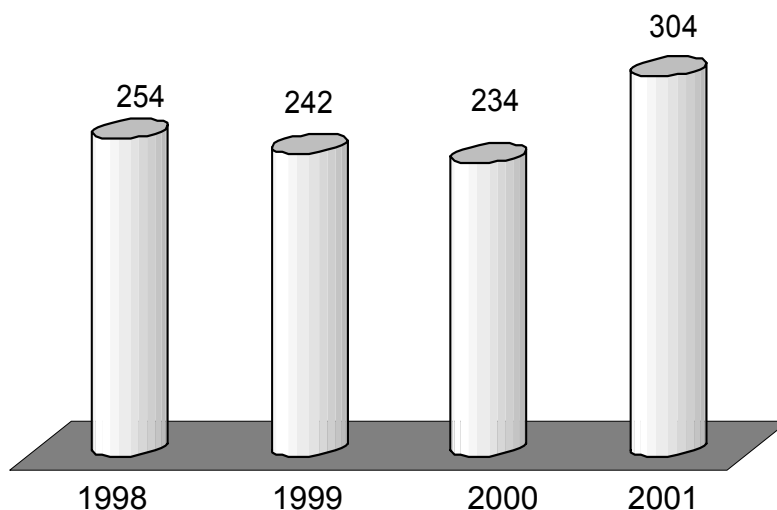
FACTS



Women and Violence continued

Rape and sexual assault continue to be the most under-reported crimes in the United States. Most perpetrators of rape and sexual assault are friends or family members of the victims. Due to shame and fear, many victims do not report these crimes to the police. In Erie County, the number of reported rapes has fluctuated slightly, hitting a four-year low of 234 in 2000 and a four-year high of 304 in 2001.

Reported Rapes in Erie County 1998-2001

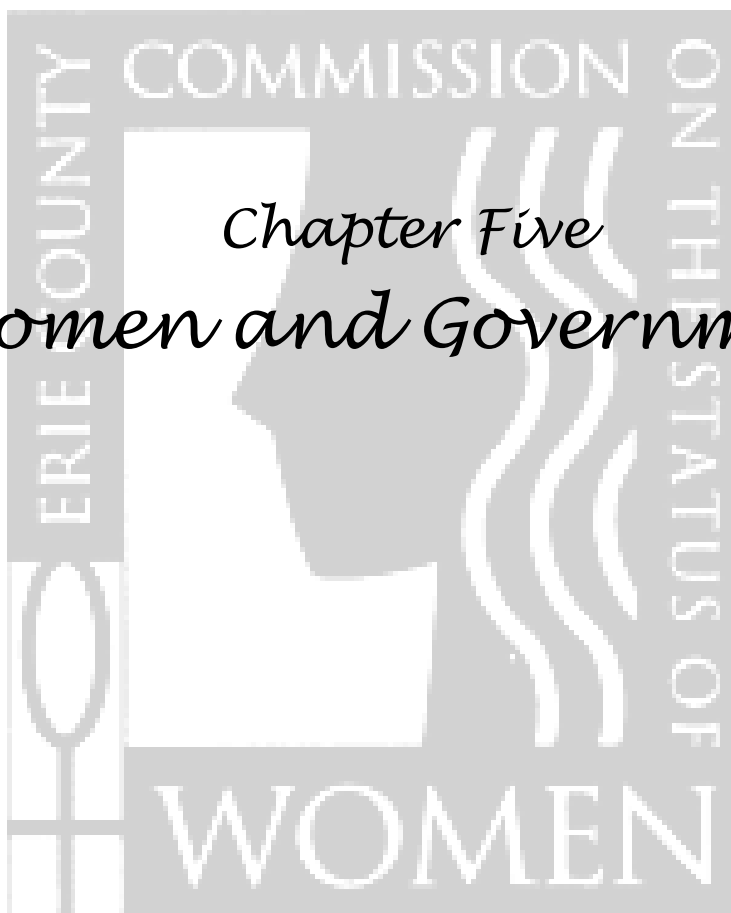


Source: Criminal Justice Indicators Erie County: Reported Crimes: Rape

FACTS



Chapter Five Women and Government



Erie County Commission on the Status of Women



FACTS



Women and Government

New York State ranks 33rd out of the 50 states for electing women to public office. Twenty-two percent of the State Legislature is female, holding 47 of the 212 Legislative seats in New York State.

Data from the Erie County Board of Elections in May 2003 shows that 54.2% of Erie County's registered voters are women, yet their representation was far below men's on all government levels: New York State Legislature, 22%; Erie County Legislature, 24%; city council members, 17%, town board members, 27%; and village trustees, 17%.

Twelve of the 45 municipal legislative bodies of Erie County had no representation by women. Women held the elected majority by one seat on three town boards.

Six out of 45 of the top elected executive municipal positions throughout Erie County were held by women in August 2003.

With 43%, of elected seats on the school boards held by women for the districts within Erie County, this is the one area where women have approximated gender balance.

Of the 88 judges elected to municipal courts within Erie County, 15 are women – 17% - as of September 2003.

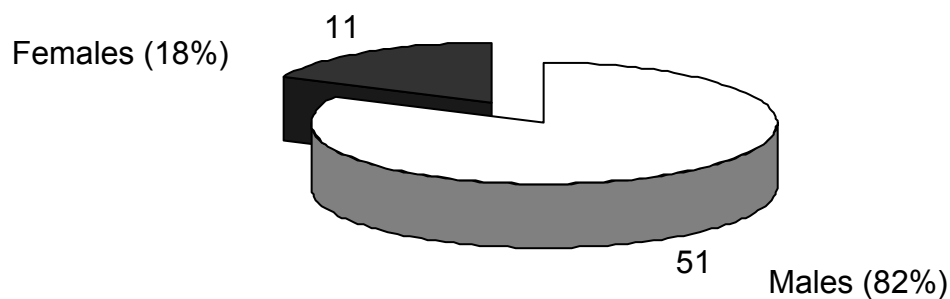
FACTS



Women and Government continued

Twenty-two percent of the New York State Legislature is female - 18% of the Senate, and 24% of the Assembly.

Gender Composition of the NYS Senate: August 2003



Source: NYS Senate, Senate Directory, August 2003

Erie County Commission on the Status of Women



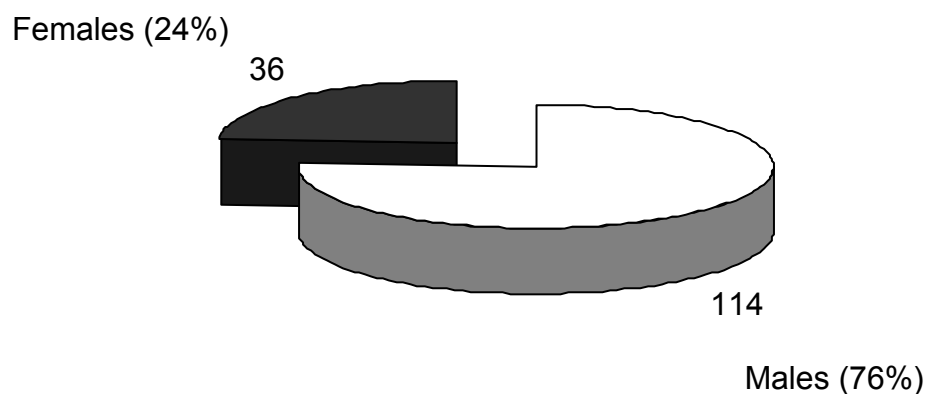
FACTS



Women and Government continued

Twenty-four percent of the New York State Assembly is female, holding 36 of the 150 seats total.

Gender Composition of the NYS Assembly: August 2003



Source: Institute for Women's Policy Research and the Institute for Women and Work: Research-in-Brief The Status of Women in New York: Highlights, 2003.

Erie County Commission on the Status of Women

FACTS

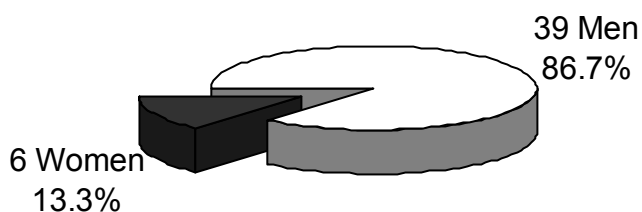


Women and Government continued

There are 260 elected legislative and executive positions in the 45 municipal governments – county, city, town, and village bodies within Erie County - that are exclusive of state and federal offices. Of these elected positions, 54 (20.8%) are held by women.

Executive branch: Of the 45 municipal executive offices throughout these governments, women hold 13.3% of these seats.

Municipal Executive Positions in Erie County August 2003



Source: Municipal clerks offices, August 2003

Erie County Commission on the Status of Women



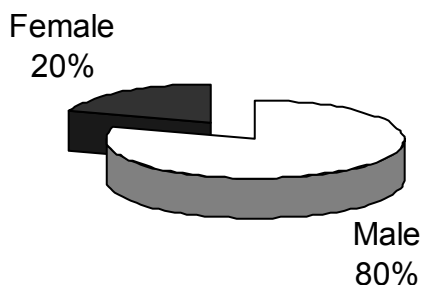
FACTS



Women and Government continued

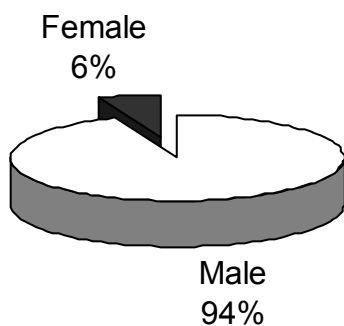
The positions of Erie County executive and mayors of the cities of Buffalo, Lackawanna, and Tonawanda are all held by men. Of the 25 total town supervisors, 5 (or 20%) are women.

Town Supervisors



Of Erie County's 16 village mayors, only one is female or 6% and 94% are male.

Village Mayors in Erie County



Source: Municipal clerks offices, August 2003

Erie County Commission on the Status of Women

FACTS



Women and Government continued

Elected female executives led only 6 of the 45 municipalities of Erie County in 2003.

Municipalities Led by an Elected Woman Executive (6)	
Town of Amherst	Supervisor
Town of Clarence	Supervisor
Town of Colden	Supervisor
Town of Orchard Park	Supervisor
Town of Wales	Supervisor
Village of Orchard Park	Mayor

Source: Municipal clerks offices, August 2003

Erie County Commission on the Status of Women



FACTS

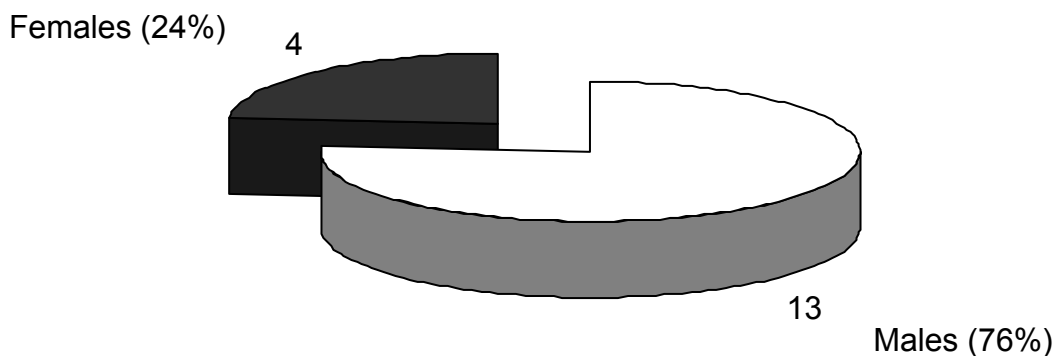


Women and Government continued

Legislative Branch:

Thirteen men and four women made up the Erie County Legislature in August of 2003, with women comprising 24% of the body and men 76%.

Gender Composition of the Erie County Legislature: August 2003



Source: Erie County Legislative Directory, August 2003

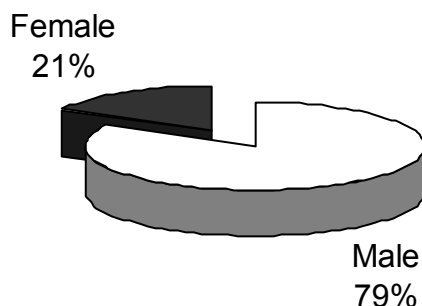
FACTS



Women and Government continued

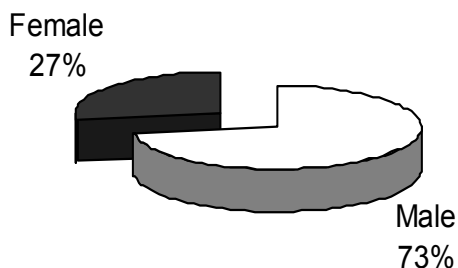
The cities of Buffalo, Lackawanna, and Tonawanda have a combined total of 24 city council members. Of these 24, 5 are women.

City Council Members by Gender in Erie County

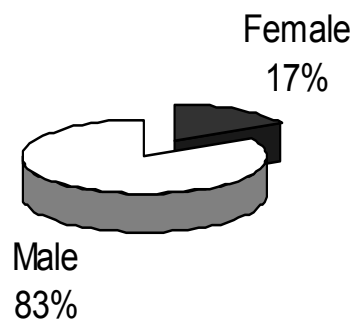


Out of 104 town council members in Erie County, 28 are women (or 27%) and 76 are men (or 73%). Of the village trustees, 12 are women (or 17%) and 58 are men (or 83%) .

Town Board Members in Erie County



Village Trustees in Erie County



Source: Municipal clerks offices, August 2003

Erie County Commission on the Status of Women



FACTS



Women and Government continued

Erie County Municipalities with No Women Elected to Their Legislative Bodies	
1.	City of Lackawanna
2.	Town of Aurora
3.	Town of Boston
4.	Town of Holland
5.	Town of Tonawanda
6.	Town of West Seneca
7.	Village of Akron
8.	Village of Alden
9.	Village of Blasdell
10.	Village of East Aurora
11.	Village of Hamburg
12.	Village of Sloan

Source: Municipal clerks offices, August 2003

Erie County Commission on the Status of Women

FACTS



Women and Government continued

Women hold the elected majority by one seat on elected legislative bodies in the towns of Colden, North Collins and Sardinia.

Municipalities Where Women Hold the Elected Majority (3) 2003		
Towns	Total Number of Seats	Number of Women Holding Seats
Town of Colden	5	3
Town of North Collins	5	3
Town of Sardinia	5	3

Source: Municipal clerks offices, August 2003

Erie County Commission on the Status of Women



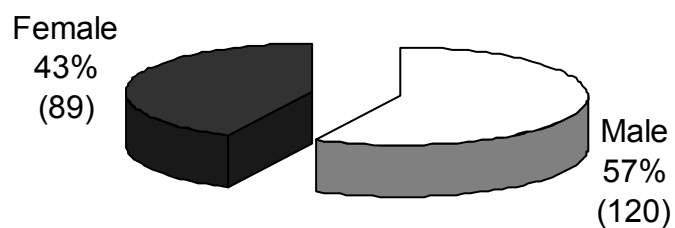
FACTS



Women and Government continued

Women approach proportionate representation on school boards in Erie County, with women making up 43% of board members and men 57%.

Gender Composition of School Boards in Erie County 2003



Source: school district websites and district administrative offices, August 2003

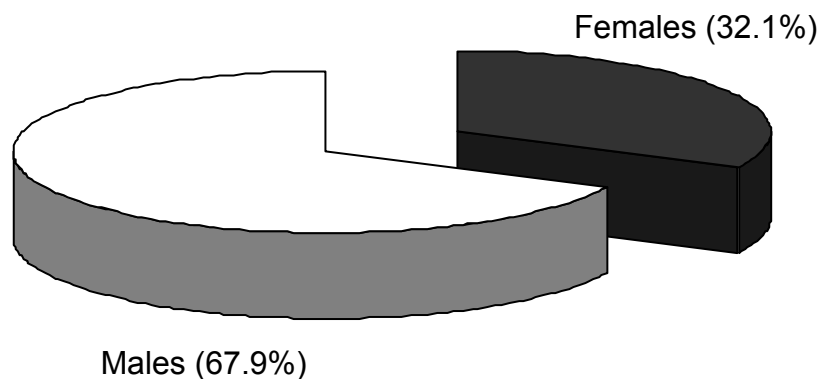
FACTS



Women and Government continued

In 2002, women held 995 board seats, 32.1% out of 3,099 total filled appointed board seats while men held 2,104 seats or 67.9% in the 45 municipalities of Erie County. The number of appointed municipal boards with no female representation is 86 out of 413, or 20.8%.

Gender Composition of Appointed Municipal Boards in 45 Municipalities of Erie County 2002



Source: Gender Distribution on Municipal Boards in Erie County 2002, Erie County Commission on the Status of Women

Erie County Commission on the Status of Women



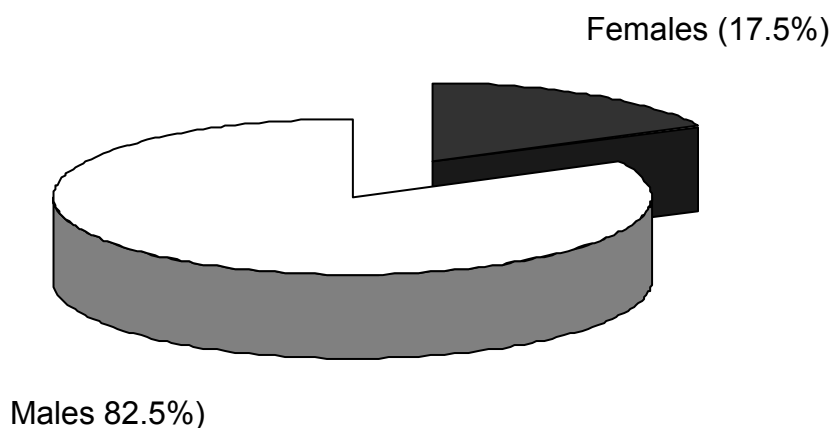
FACTS



Women and Government continued

Men held the vast majority of paid positions on Erie County's appointed municipal boards in 2002. Countywide, there were 94 boards for which members receive compensation, and 34 of these had no women on them. Women held 96 of the 547 total seats, representing 17.5%.

Gender Composition of Appointed Municipal Boards within Erie County 2002 with Paid Compensation



Source: Gender Distribution on Municipal Boards in Erie County 2002, Erie County Commission on the Status of Women

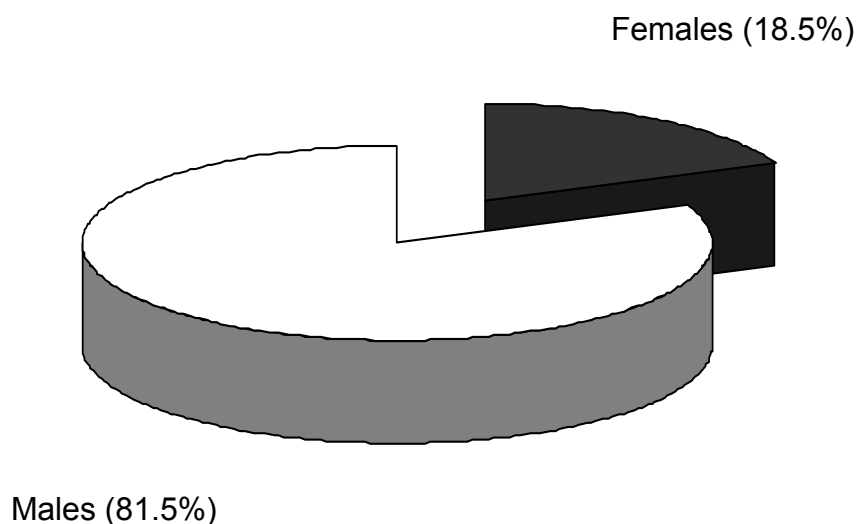
FACTS



Women and Government continued

Women are poorly represented on the boards with the greatest impact on fiscal and public policy – the Planning Board, Zoning Board of Appeals, and Assessment Board of Review. Women held just 18.5% of the seats on these appointed boards in 2002.

Gender Composition of Planning Boards, Zoning Boards of Appeal & Assessment Boards of Review within Erie County 2002



Source: Gender Distribution on Municipal Boards in Erie County 2002, Erie County Commission on the Status of Women

Erie County Commission on the Status of Women



FACTS

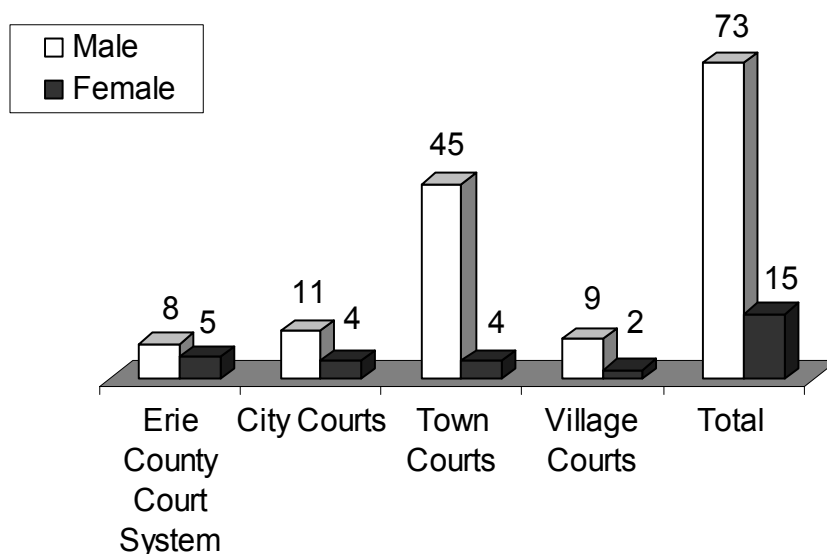


Women and Government continued

Judicial Branch:

Of all 88 judges elected to municipal courts within Erie County, 15 were female -17% as of September 2003. The breakdown: Erie County courts - of the 13 total elected judicial positions, 5 were held by women - 38.5%; city courts - of the 15 total positions, 4 were held by women - 26.7%; town courts – of the 49 total positions, 4 were held by women – 8.2%; and village courts – of the 11 total positions, 2 were held by women – 1.8%.*

Judicial Breakdown of Erie County Municipalities



* Two were appointed village justices, 1 male, 1 female

Source: Erie County Directory of Public Officials, June 2003; municipal clerks offices September 2003

Erie County Commission on the Status of Women

FACTS



Women and Government continued

Erie County Court Judicial System		
	Male Justices	Female Justices
Erie County Court	4	2
Family Court	3	3
Surrogates Court	1	0
Total	8	5

City Courts		
	Male Justices	Female Justices
Buffalo City Court	9	4
Lackawanna City Court	1	0
Tonawanda City Court	1	0
Total	11	4

Source: Erie County Directory of Public Officials, June 2003; municipal clerks offices September 2003

Erie County Commission on the Status of Women



FACTS



Notes Page

FACTS



Chapter Six Women's Health

Erie County Commission on the Status of Women



FACTS



Women's Health

The leading cause of death in 2000 for women in Erie County was cardiovascular disease, at a rate of 479.4 per 100,000 compared to the U.S. rate of 352.7 per 100,000.

Not only are Erie County women more likely to die from cardiovascular disease than are women nationwide, but they are also more likely than Erie County men to die from cardiovascular disease. Of all deaths from cardiovascular disease in Erie County in 2000, 55% were women.

Lung cancer was the number one cancer killer of women in Erie County, with an overall mortality rate of 247.9 per 100,000.

Though the mortality rate in females from AIDS in Erie County is relatively small when compared to national statistics, of the 239 new cases diagnosed between 2000 and 2002, 61 (25.5%) were females. The greatest concern regarding AIDS in Erie County is in the African-American community: 109 of the 197 females living with AIDS as of 2002, or 55.3% are African-American.

Teen-age births to girls ages 19 and under dropped from 1,394 in 1990 to 1,084 in 2000, a decrease of 22.2%.

It was estimated that 10% of all Erie County residents had no health coverage in 2000; of those uninsured, 40% were children.

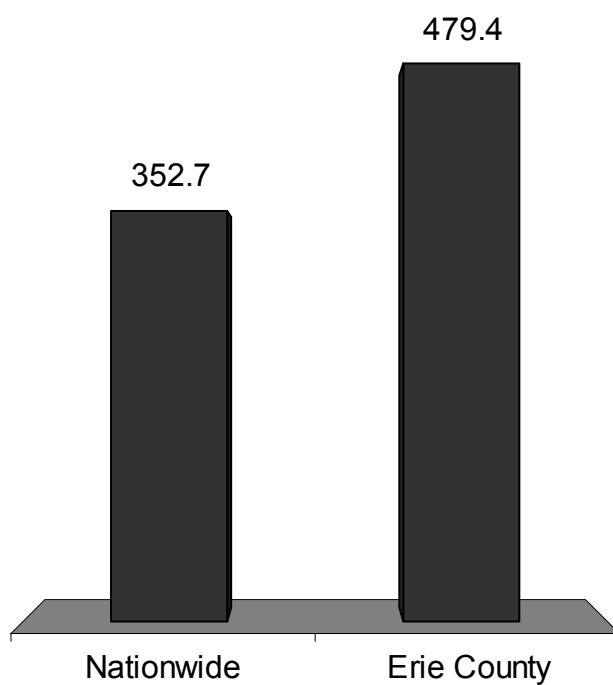
FACTS



Women & Heart Disease

Mortality Rates from Cardiovascular Disease in 2000

Rate Per 100,000 Women in Erie County and Nationwide



Source: NYS Department of Health Vital Statistics: Resident Deaths from Select Causes 2000, County Table 4, County of Erie; American Heart Association: Report on Women, Heart Disease, and Stroke Statistics, August 2003; U.S. Census Bureau Detailed Tables P12: Sex by age: Data Set: Census 2000 Summary File 1 (SF 1) 100-Percent Data

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Erie County Commission on the Status of Women



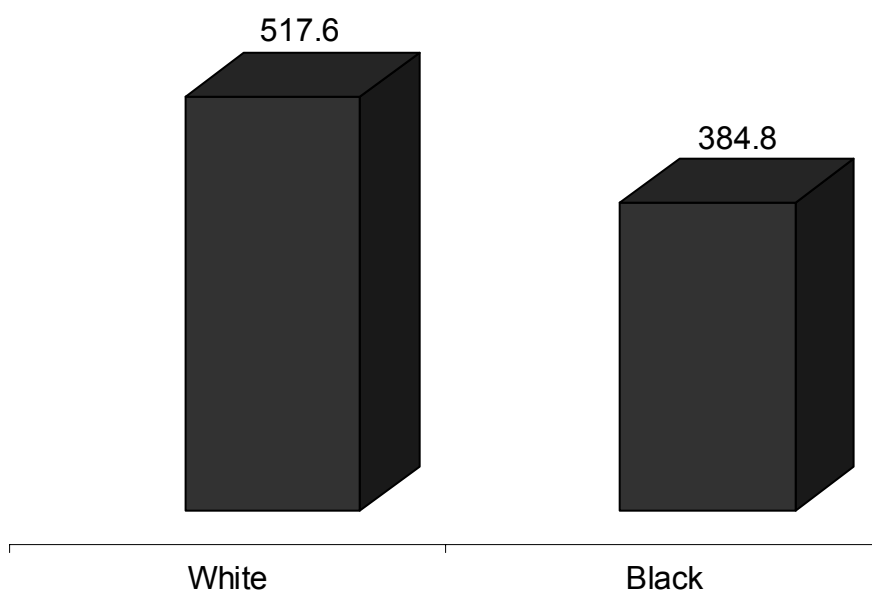
FACTS



Women & Heart Disease continued

Female Mortality Rates from Cardiovascular Disease by Race in Erie County 2000

Rate Per 100,000 Women



Source: NYS Department of Health, Vital Statistics: Table IV Resident Deaths by Minor Civil Division, County of Erie, 2000.

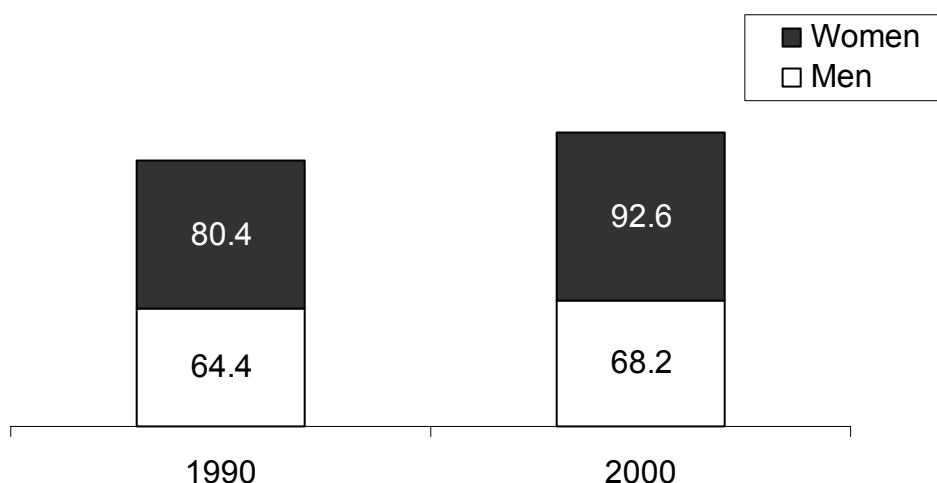
FACTS



Women & Heart Disease continued

In both 1990 and 2000, the mortality rate for stroke was significantly higher in Erie County for women than men. The mortality rate from this disease rose for both men and women between 1990 and 2000. The gap between the male and female mortality rate also widened, with 16 more deaths per 100,000 for women than men in 1990 and 24.4 more deaths per 100,000 for women than men in 2000.

Mortality Rate from Stroke by Gender in Erie County
1990 and 2000
Rate per 100,000



NYS Department of Health Vital Statistics: Resident Deaths from Select Causes 1990 and 2000, County Table 4, County of Erie

Erie County Commission on the Status of Women



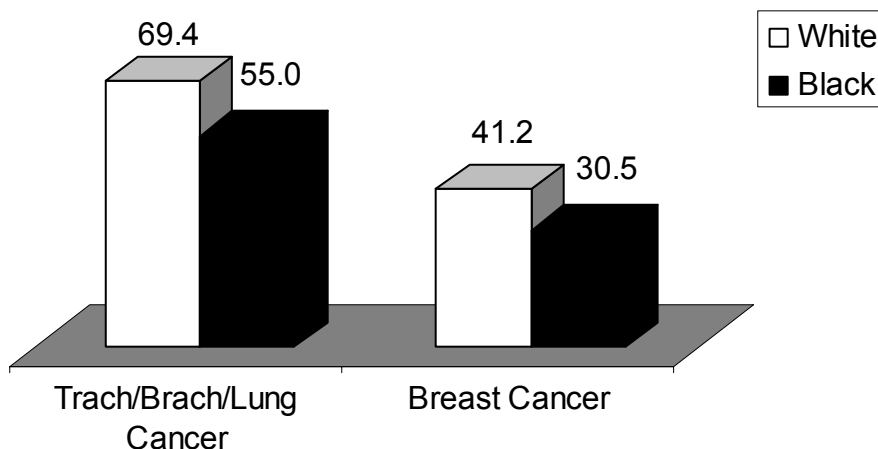
FACTS



Women & Cancer

Lung cancer was the number one cancer killer of women in Erie County in 2000, claiming lives at a rate of 64.7 per 100,000. White women died of lung cancer at a rate of 69.4 deaths per 100,000 compared to 55 deaths per 100,000 for African-American females. Breast cancer remained a primarily female illness. By racial/ethnic group, more white females died of breast cancer than African-American females at a rate of 41.2 and 30.5 per 100,000, respectively.

Female Mortality Rate for Lung & Breast Cancer by Racial/Ethnic* Group in Erie County 2000



*These statistics were only available for the racial/ethnic categories listed above.

Source: NYS Department of Health Vital Statistics: Resident Deaths from Select Causes 2000, County Table 4, County of Erie; P145B, I Race by Sex by Age, U.S. Census Data Set: 2000 Summary File 3 (SF3) - Sample Data

FACTS

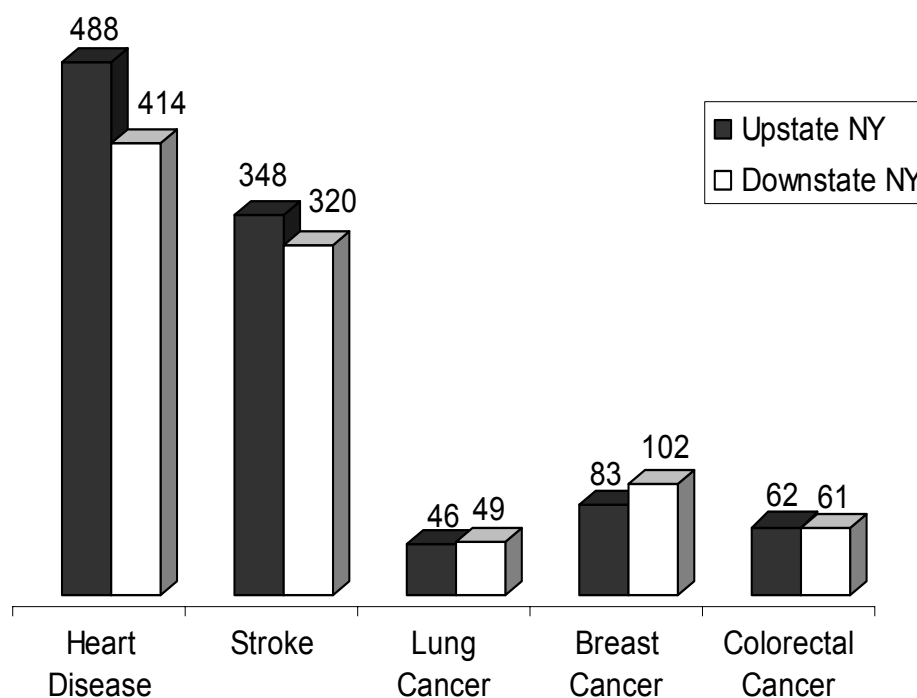


Women & Cancer continued

The occurrence of heart disease is much higher in Upstate New York than in Downstate New York. Heart disease overall has a much higher rate than lung, breast, and colorectal cancers combined.

Hospitalization Rates Among Women for Heart Disease, Stroke and Certain Cancers in New York State in 2000

Rate per 100,000 people



Source: Research for Stroke and Heart Disease, "Stroke & Heart Disease: The Impact on Women", 2003 Publication.

Erie County Commission on the Status of Women



FACTS



Women & AIDS

Nationwide, AIDS was the fifth-leading cause of death among women ages 25 - 44, according to the CDC HIV/AIDS Report (1999)¹. For African-American women, it is the third-leading cause of death. The rate of HIV infections throughout the nation continues to increase.

HIV (Human Immunodeficiency Virus) is the virus that causes AIDS (Acquired Immunodeficiency Disorder Syndrome). HIV is transmitted through blood, semen, other bodily fluids, and transfusions of infected blood. It is also transmitted to children born to infected mothers and by intravenous contact with infected needles². Despite technological and medical breakthroughs concerning HIV/AIDS research, little is known about how HIV breaks down the immune system, and there is no known cure.

Among the 144 women known to have HIV in Erie County in 2002, 56.25% were African-American; 20.14% were white; 18.75% were Hispanic; and 1% were Asian. Among 197 women in Erie County living with AIDS, 109 or 55.33% were African-American; 21.83% were white; 18.27% are Hispanic; and 0.51% were Asian³.

After rising steadily during the 1980s and peaking in 1995, the number of diagnosed AIDS cases in Erie County began to decline, spiking again in 2001 and falling sharply in 2002. The number of women who developed AIDS remained consistently lower than the number of men coming down with the disease between 1983 and 2002.

1 Center for Disease Control Division of HIV/AIDS Prevention: HIV/AIDS Among U.S. Women: Minority and Young Women at Continuing Risk, 2003.

2 Center for Disease Control Division of HIV/AIDS Prevention: HIV Causes AIDS

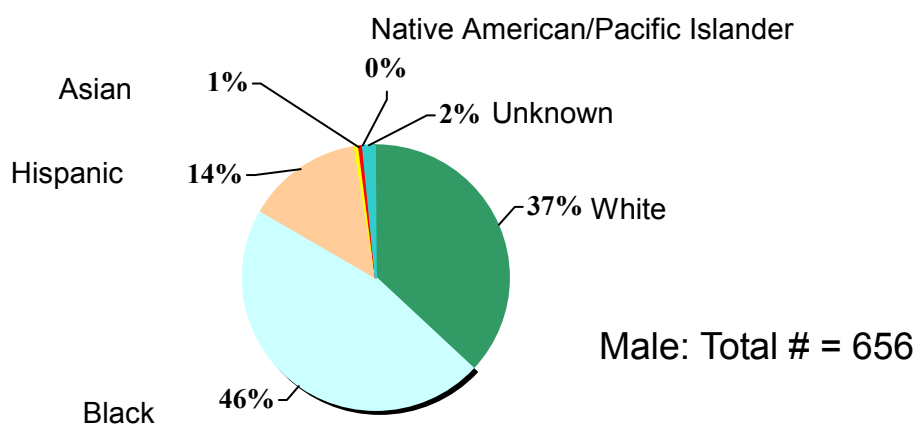
3 New York State Department of Health Presentation on AIDS/HIV, 2003.

FACTS

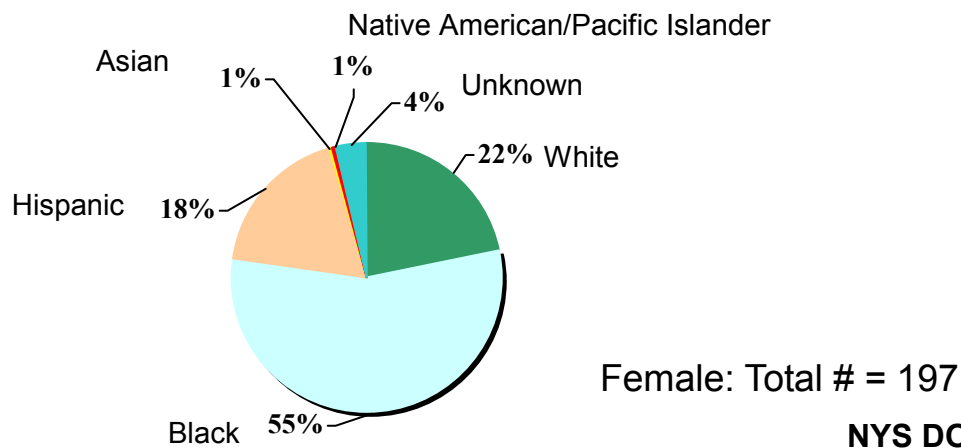


Women & AIDS continued

Distribution of Living AIDS Cases in Erie County, New York by Race and Gender Diagnosed Through December 2002



NYS DOH



NYS DOH

Source: NYS Department of Health Report on HIV/AIDS 1983-2002

Erie County Commission on the Status of Women

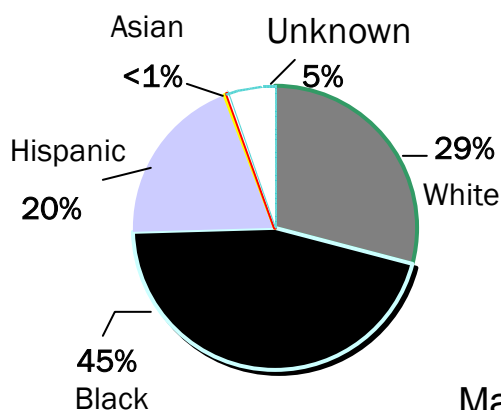


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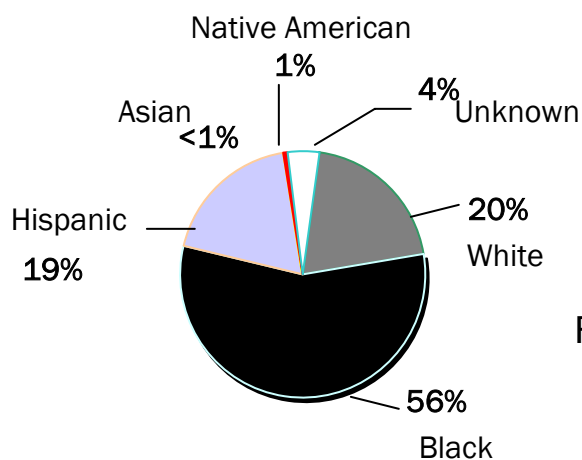
Women & AIDS continued

Distribution of Living HIV Cases in Erie County, New York By Race and Gender Diagnosed Through December 2002



Male: Total # = 294

NYS DOH



Female: Total # = 144

NYS DOH

Source: NYS Department of Health Report on HIV/AIDS, 1983-2002

Erie County Commission on the Status of Women

FACTS

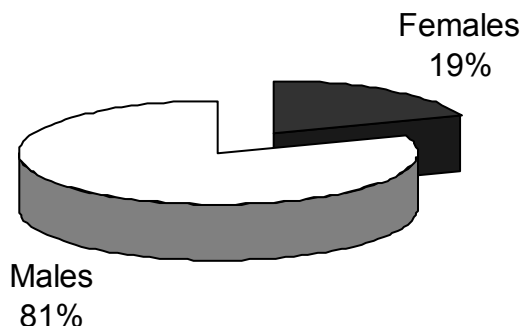


Women & AIDS continued

There have been 1,447 cumulative AIDS cases in Erie County between 1983 and 2000 since the recognition of the AIDS epidemic in 1983. Of these cases: 658 (45.5%) were African-Americans; 606 (41.9%) whites (non-Hispanic); 167 (11.5%) were Hispanic/Latinos; 8 (0.55%) other; and 8 (0.55%) unknown.

Between January 1983 and June 2000, there were 282 AIDS cases in females out of a total of 1,447 or 19% female AIDS cases overall (excluding NYS prison inmates) in Erie County.

AIDS January 1983- June 2000



Source: New York State Department of Health Bureau of HIV/AIDS Epidemiology, Erie County AIDS Summary Report (through June 30, 2000).

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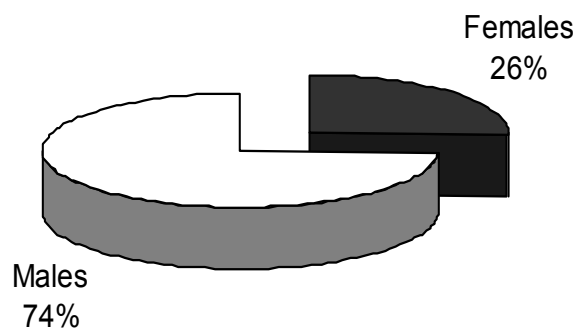
FACTS



Women & AIDS continued

The number of AIDS cases has decreased in Erie County since 1995; 239 new cases have been diagnosed between 2000 and 2002 alone, 61 (25.5%) being females.

New AIDS Diagnoses June 2000-December 2002



Source: Table 5A HIV/AIDS Cases Diagnosed through December 2001, New York State Department of Health HIV/AIDS Report 2002.

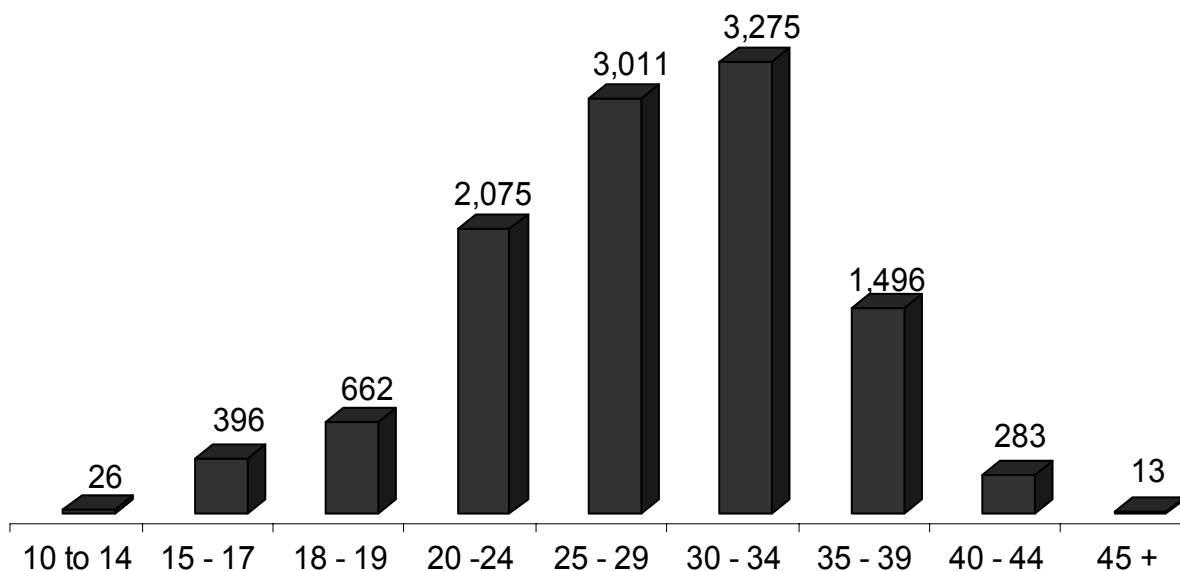
FACTS



Births

Of the 11,237 total births to women in Erie County, 3,275 or 29.1% were to mothers 30 to 34 years of age –the highest percentage of births to women of all age groups, followed by the next age bracket 25 to 29 (26.8%). Teen births (age 19 and under) accounted for 1,084 out of the 11,237 (9.6%) of all births to women in Erie County in 2000.

Births by Mother's Age in Erie County (out of 11,237 total births)
2000



Source: NYS Department of Health Vital Statistics Table 7: Live Births by Resident County and Mother's Age
NYS 2000

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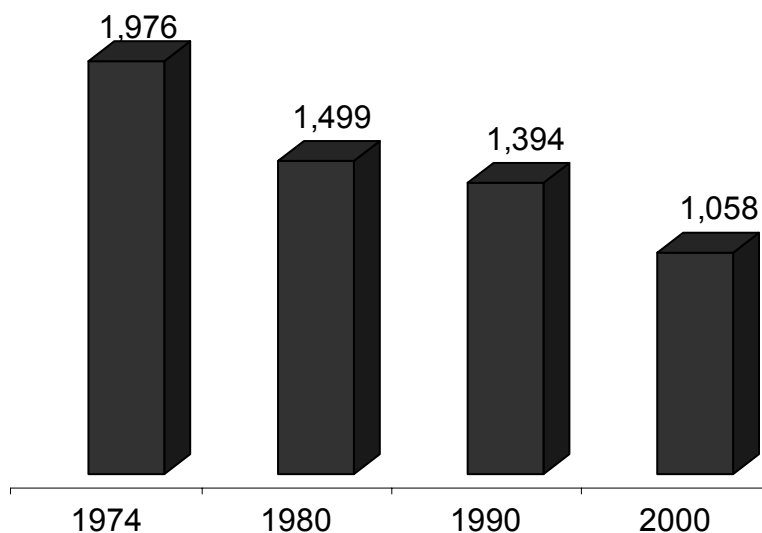
FACTS



Teen Pregnancy

Over the past 26 years, the teen-age birthrate in Erie County has decreased steadily. Teen-age girls bore 918 fewer babies in 2000 than in 1974 – a 46.5% decrease. The teen birthrate for girls ages 15 to 19 has declined 24.1% since 1990.

Births to Teens Ages 15-19 in Erie County



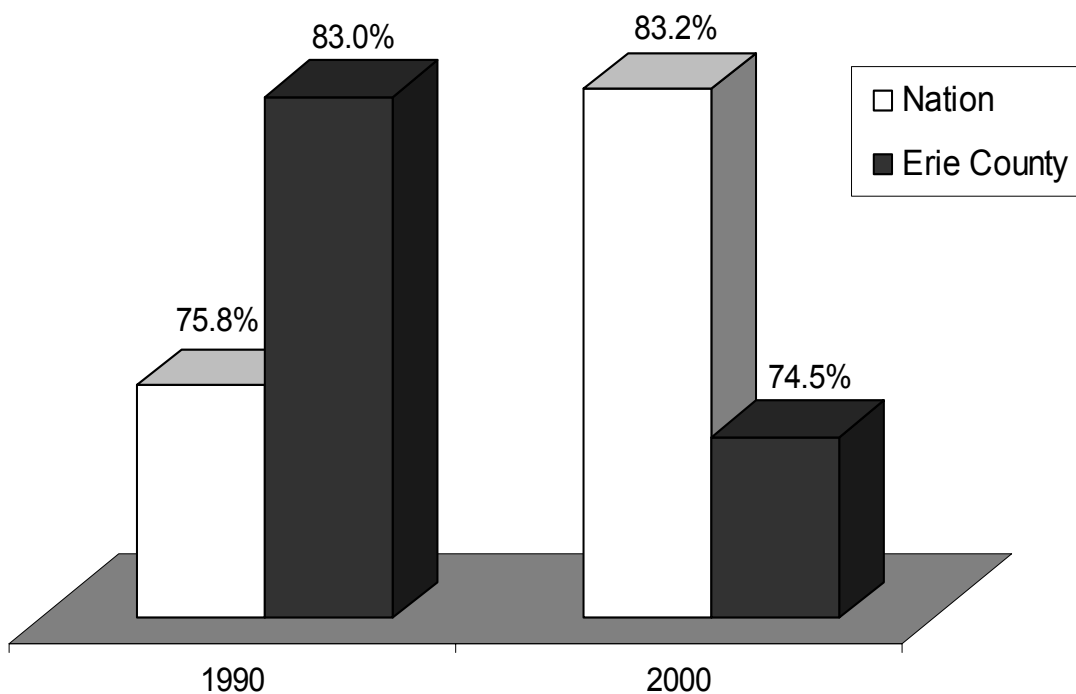
Source: NYS Department of Health Vital Statistics 2000: Live births by Resident County and Mother's Age 2000 Table 7, 1990: Table 21, 1980: Table 21, 1974: Table 20

FACTS



Pregnancy

Percentage of Pregnant Women Receiving Early Prenatal Care
Nationwide & in Erie County: 1990 & 2000



Source: NYS Department of Health Vital Statistics Table 29 Basic NYS Vital Statistics by County and by Cities and Villages with 10,000 or more Population 1988 - 1990

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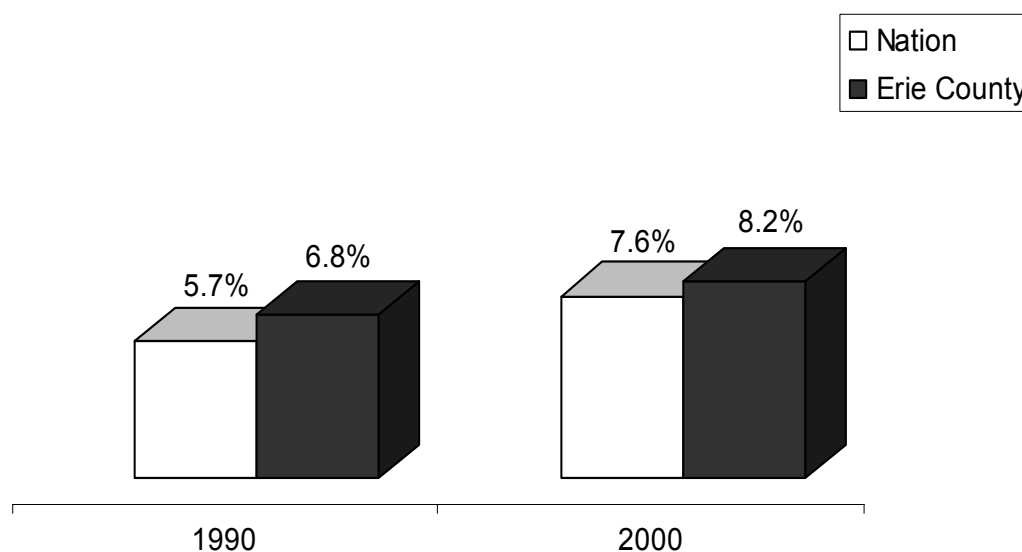


FACTS



Pregnancy continued

Percentage of Children Born with Low Birth Weight (>5.5 lbs), Nationwide & Erie County 1990 & 2000



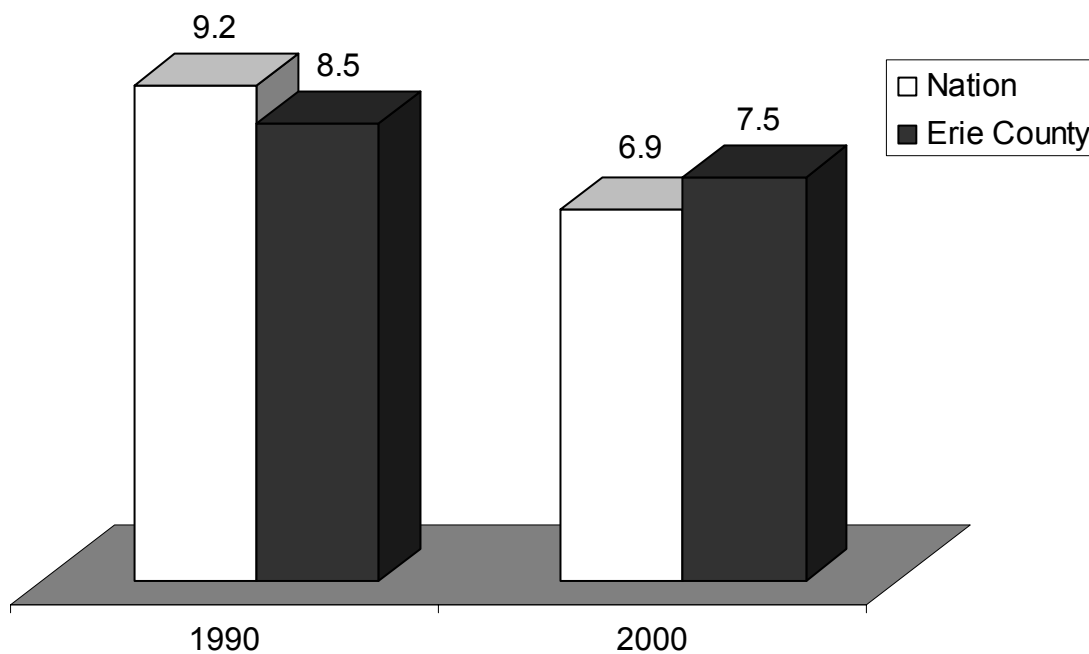
Source: NYS Department of Health Vital Statistics Table 29 Basic NYS Vital Statistics by County and by Cities and Villages with 10,000 or more Population 1988 - 1990

FACTS



Infant Death Rates

National vs. Erie County Infant Death Rates 1990 & 2000
Rates per 1,000 births



Source: NYS Department of Health Vital Statistics Table 29 Basic NYS Vital Statistics by County and by Cities and Villages with 10,000 or more Population 1988 - 1990

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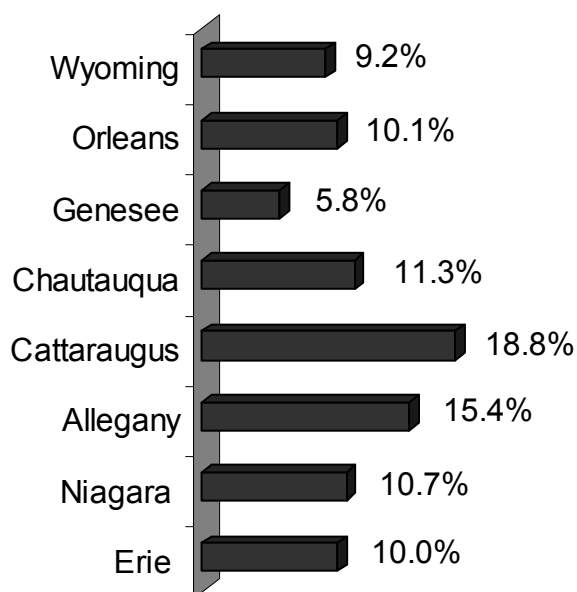
FACTS



Uninsured

It was estimated that 96,003 (10%) of Erie County's total population were uninsured in 2000. There were approximately 200,000 people uninsured in Western New York. Of all persons uninsured, 60% were adults and 40% were children. Eighty-five percent of small businesses with 10 employees or fewer do not offer health benefits to employees. For most employees, health insurance costs about 25% of their annual household income.

Percent Uninsured in Western New York Counties, 2000

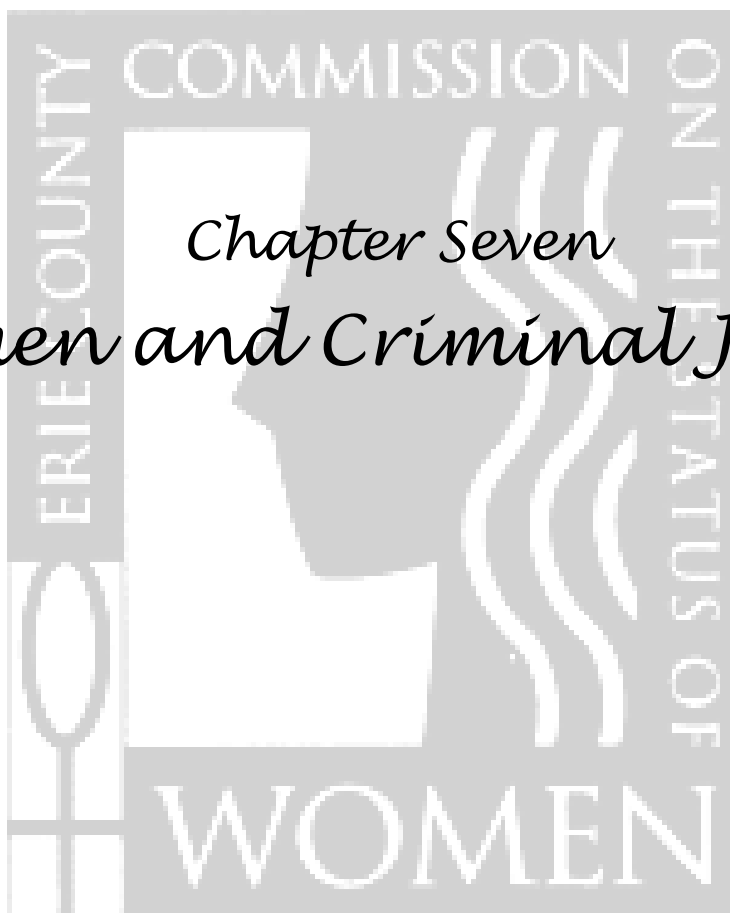


Source: 1999 Health Risk Assessment Survey, WNY Public Health Coalition (updated to reflect 2000 Census)

FACTS



Chapter Seven *Women and Criminal Justice*



Erie County Commission on the Status of Women



FACTS



Women and Criminal Justice

In 2003, the number of women in custody was 2,996 out of a total of 63,749 inmates, or 4.7% of the New York State prison population. The average age of a female inmate in 2003 was 35.

Incarceration of women increased at an alarming rate in the 1980s with the biggest spike marked between 1985 and 1990 with a rise of 148% attributed to the mass production and trade of crack cocaine. However, this sharp increase was followed by a drop of 9% between 1995 and 2000. In 2000, 77% of all incarcerated women in New York State were mothers of one or two children.

A total of 6,765 teens were in the Persons In Need of Supervision (PINS) program in Erie County between June 2000 and May 2003. Of these teens, 3,296 (48.7%) were female. Of all females in the PINS program, 221 were in out of home placement; 485 were under supervised probation and 2,590 were in PINS diversion.

The percentage of girls in PINS has decreased slightly over the last three years from: 49.9% in 2000-01; 49.2% in 2001-02; and 47.1% in 2002-03. Yet, over half of out-of-home placements (52.1%) were female as of May 2003.

Women are significantly under-represented in law enforcement careers in municipal police departments throughout Erie County, totaling 234 out of the 1,777 full-time sworn police personnel or 13% overall.

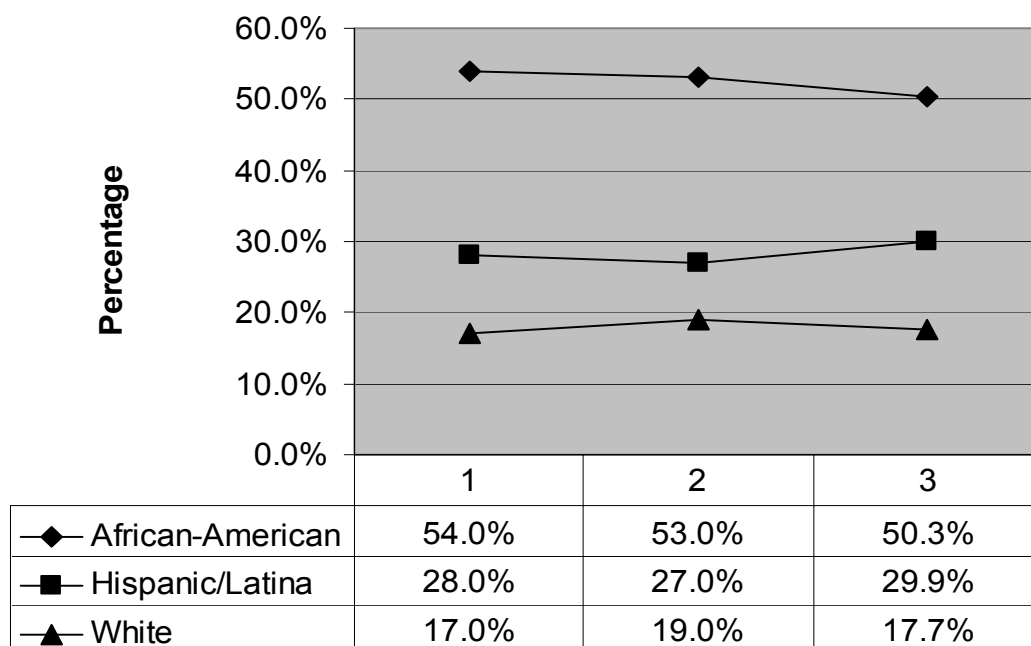
FACTS



Female Offenders in New York State

In January 2003, African-Americans made up the greatest percentage (50.3%) of all female incarcerations, followed by Hispanic/ Latina women (29.9%), and white female offenders (17.7%).

Race/ Ethnicity of Female Inmates Under Custody Across New York State: 1990, 2000, & 2003



Source: Table 1: Socio-Demographic Characteristics of Inmates Under Custody: State of New York Department of Correctional Services: Female Offenders: 1999-2000, May 2001; Executive Summary: State of New York Department of Correctional Services Hub System: Profile of Inmate Population Under Custody on January 1, 2003.

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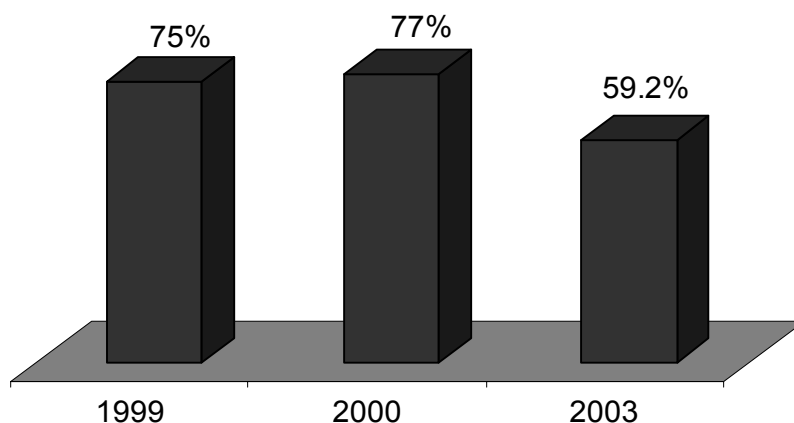
FACTS



Female Offenders in New York State continued

A high percentage of female inmates in New York State are parents. In 2000, 77% of all female inmates were mothers of one or more children. The average number of children per incarcerated mother was 2.1. In 2003, the number of mothers under custody decreased by 17.8% since 1999.

Percentage of Inmates Under Custody Who are Mothers (of one or more children in 1999, 2000 & 2003)



Source: Table 1: Socio-Demographic Characteristics of Inmates Under Custody; New York State Department of Correctional Services: Female offenders, 1999-2000: May 2001; HUB System: Profile of Inmate Population Undercustody on January 1, 2003.

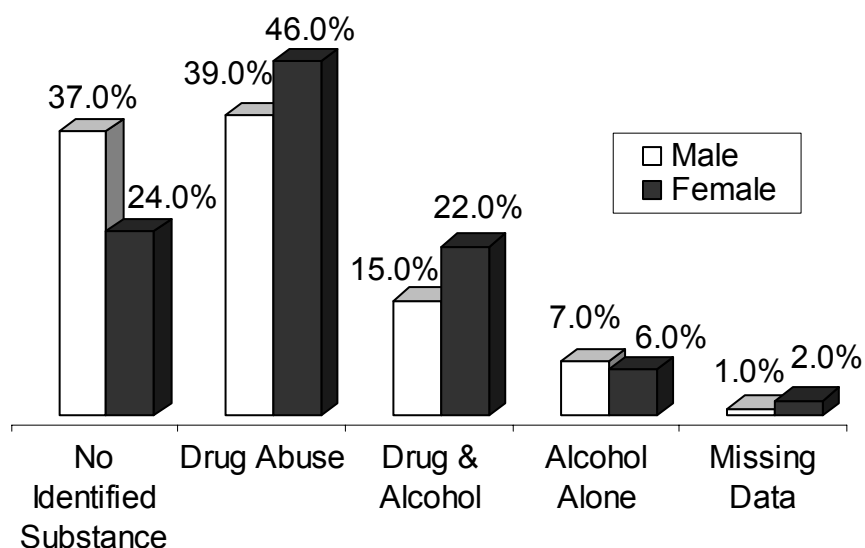
FACTS



Female Offenders in New York State continued

There is often a connection between incarcerated individuals and substance abuse. For women, 49% were incarcerated on drug-related charges versus 29% of men. In 2000, 74% of all female inmates reported having had problems with drugs and/or alcohol prior to arrests, versus 60% of men. A higher percentage of inmates reported they had abused a combination of drugs and alcohol prior to arrests.

Self-Reported Substance Abuse of Inmates Under Custody Across New York State in 1999



*This graph has a margin of error of +/-1%

Source: Table 3 Self-Reported Substance Use of Inmates Under Custody: State of New York Department of Correctional Services: Female Offenders: 1990-2000, May 2001

Erie County Commission on the Status of Women



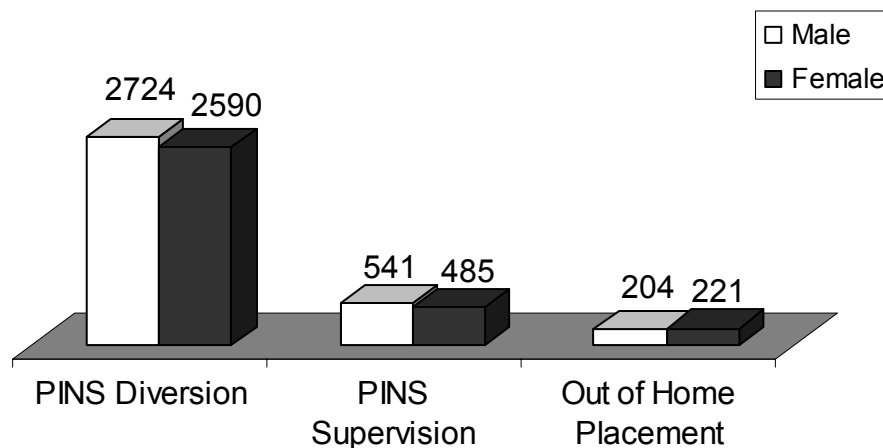
FACTS



Female Persons in Need of Supervision in Erie County

In Erie County, the number of teens in the Persons In Need of Supervision (PINS) program totaled 6,765 between June 2000 and May 2003. Females accounted for 3,296 of that total, or 48.7%. The percentage of girls in PINS has decreased slightly over the last three years from: 49.9% in 2000-01; 49.2% in 2001-02; and 47.1% in 2002-03. Yet, over half of out-of-home placements (52%) were female as of May 2003.

PINS by Gender in Erie County June 2000 - May 2003



PINS is defined in accordance with Part 1, Article 65 as: A person less than 18 years of age who does not attend school in accord with the provisions of part one article sixty five of the education law or who is incorrigible, ungovernable or habitually disobedient and beyond the lawful control of parent or other lawful authority, and who violates the law.

Source: Erie County Department of Probation, 2003

Erie County Commission on the Status of Women

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Women in Policing

Women in policing remain significantly lower in numbers than men throughout Erie County's municipalities, totaling 234 out of 1,777 total sworn personnel (or 13%). This includes cities, towns, villages, and the Sheriff's Department.

Sworn Female Police Personnel City Statistics 2003 *Numbers for departments with Full-Time Personnel		
Cities	Male	Female
City of Buffalo	654	192
City of Lackawanna	51	1
City of Tonawanda	26	2
Total	731	195

Source: Municipal Police Departments September, 2003

Erie County Commission on the Status of Women



FACTS



Women in Policing continued

Sworn Police Personnel - February 2001 Number for Departments with Full-Time Personnel		
Towns & Villages	Male	Female
Village of Akron	7	0
Village of Angola	3	0
Town of Amherst	144	7
Town of Cheektowaga	126	4
Village of Depew	7	0
Village of East Aurora	14	0
Town of Eden	7	0
Town of Evans	22	2
Village of Gowanda	1	0
Town of Hamburg	61	3
Village of Hamburg	13	0
Village of Kenmore	23	1
Town of Lancaster	15	1
Town of Orchard Park	31	1
Village of Springville	12	0
Town of Tonawanda	104	1
Town of West Seneca	66	1
Total	656	21

Source: Town and Village Police Departments, and Lt. Mary Ann Hobar, Orchard Park P.D., retired

Erie County Commission on the Status of Women

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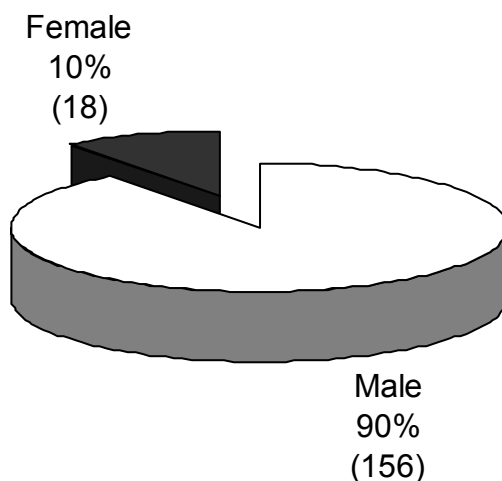


Women in Policing continued

The following municipalities are under the jurisdiction of the County Sheriff's department: Brant, Clarence, Colden, Farnham, Gowanda, Grand Island, Holland, Marilla, North Collins, Sardinia and Wales. The number of full-time sworn police personnel in the Erie County Sheriff's Department (excluding the Erie County Holding Center and the Correctional Facility) as of June 2003, is 174 total, of whom 18 are female.

Sworn Police Personnel in Erie County Sheriff's Department

**full-time personnel*



Source: Municipal Police Departments and Erie County Sheriff's Department September 2003

Erie County Commission on the Status of Women



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Appendix A *Definition of Poverty Status*



Erie County Commission on the Status of Women



FACTS



Definition of Poverty Status: U.S. Census Bureau

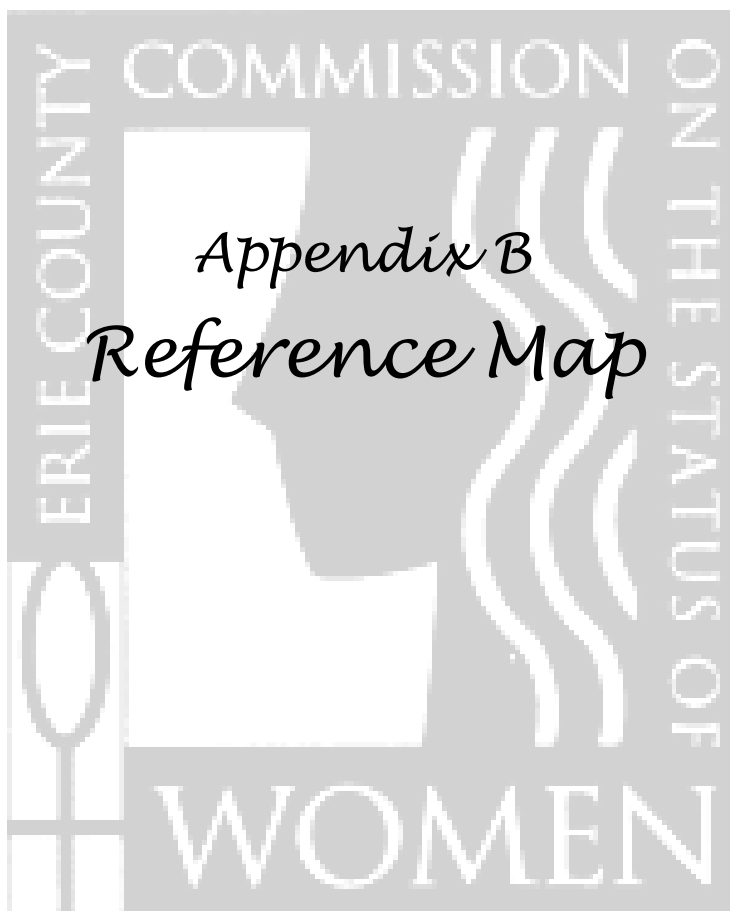
The poverty threshold differs by size and makeup of a household. For instance, a person under 65 living alone in 2002 was considered in poverty if income was \$9,359 or less; for a household of three, including one child, it was \$14,480.

If a person is not living with anyone related by birth, marriage or adoption, then the person's own income is compared to the appropriate poverty threshold.

FACTS



Appendix B Reference Map



Erie County Commission on the Status of Women

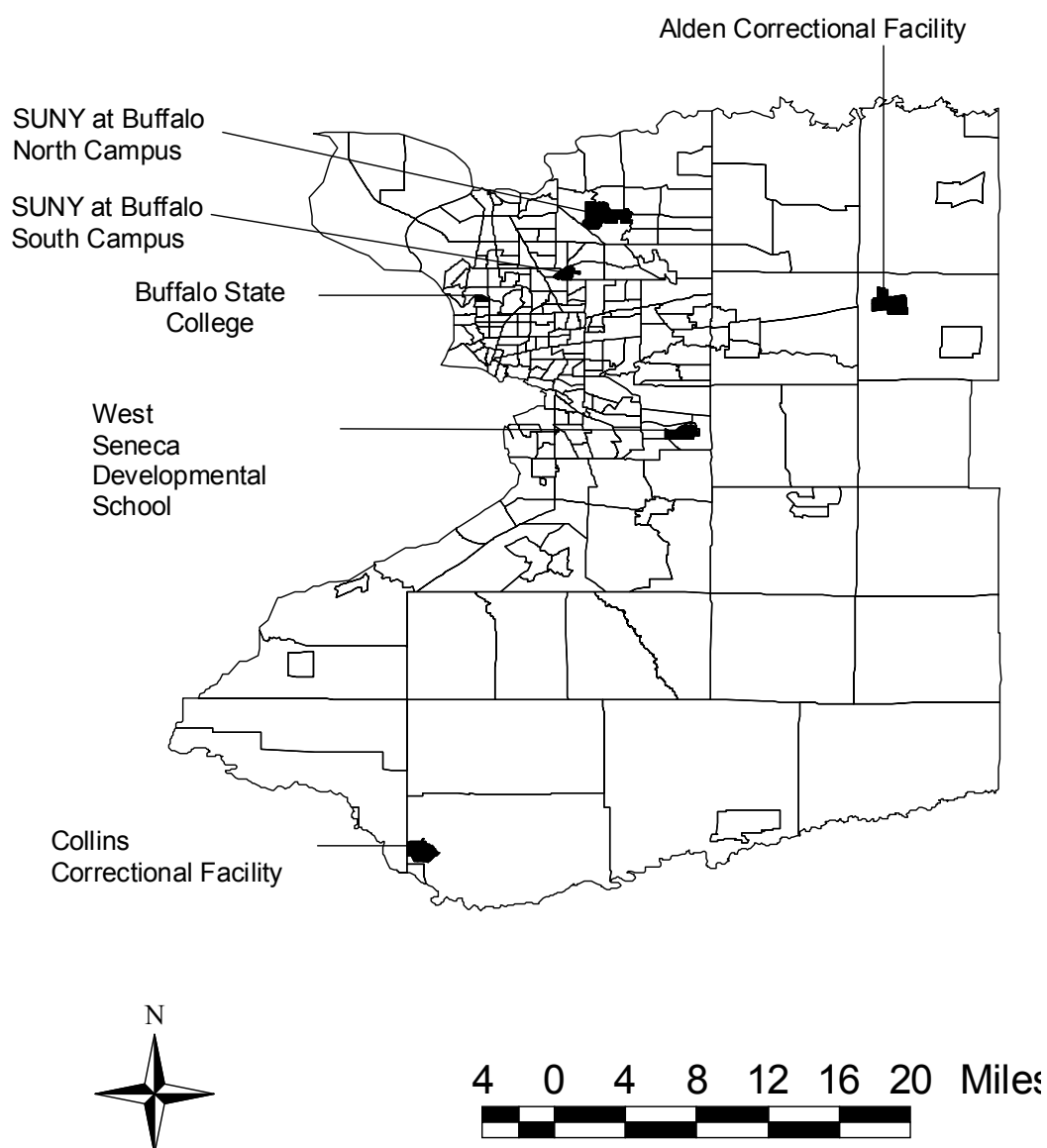


FACTS



State Facilities in Erie County, New York

These populations are not counted in the Census reports



Source: U.S. Census 2000, Landmarks